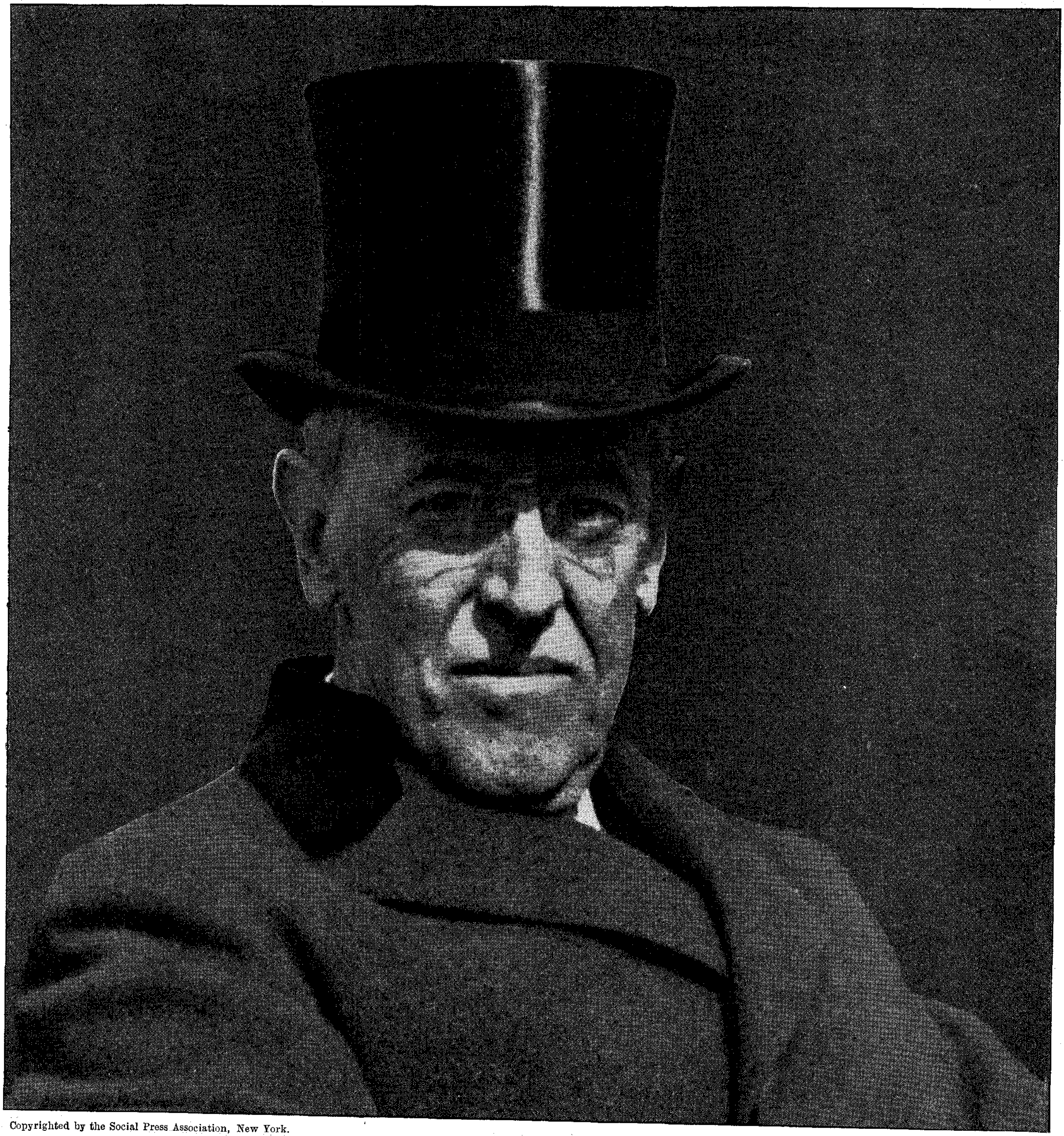
# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LIII, No. 21 New York, November 18, 1916 Whole Number 1387



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REELECTED BY THE LARGEST POPULAR VOTE EVER GIVEN TO A CANDIDATE.

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

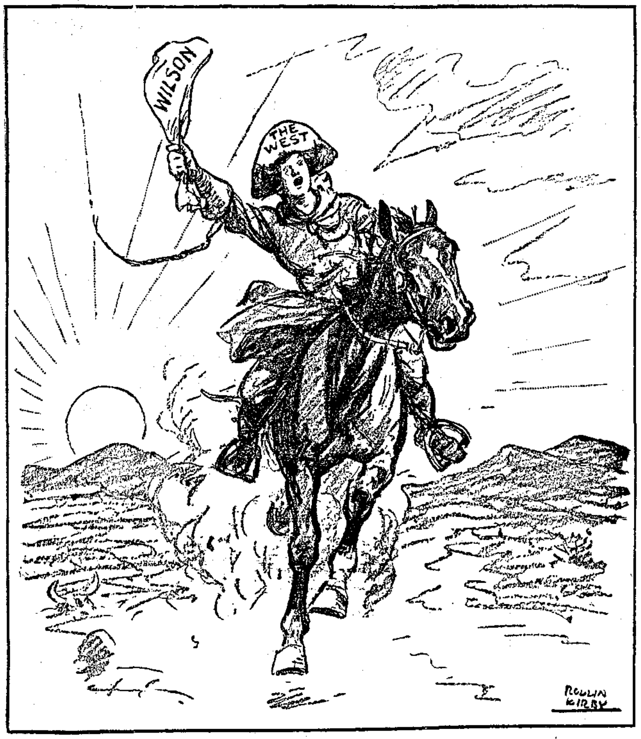
Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

## WHY WILSON WON

A NEW SECTIONALISM, a political revolution, a new era in American politics—these are some of the phrases used by Eastern observers in discussing the dramatic reversal of the election verdict by Western votes after the loss of the great pivotal Eastern States had led virtually every morning paper in the Union to announce President Wilson's defeat. The result reveals "a new political alinement," and "this is the tremendous fact of the election," declares the Progressive Philadelphia *North American*. "The scepter of power is passing to the West in conjunction with the South and Southwest," says the independent New York *Evening Post;* and it adds: "Mr. Wilson has shown us all that we must roll up our political maps and make one entirely new."



PAULINE REVERE.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

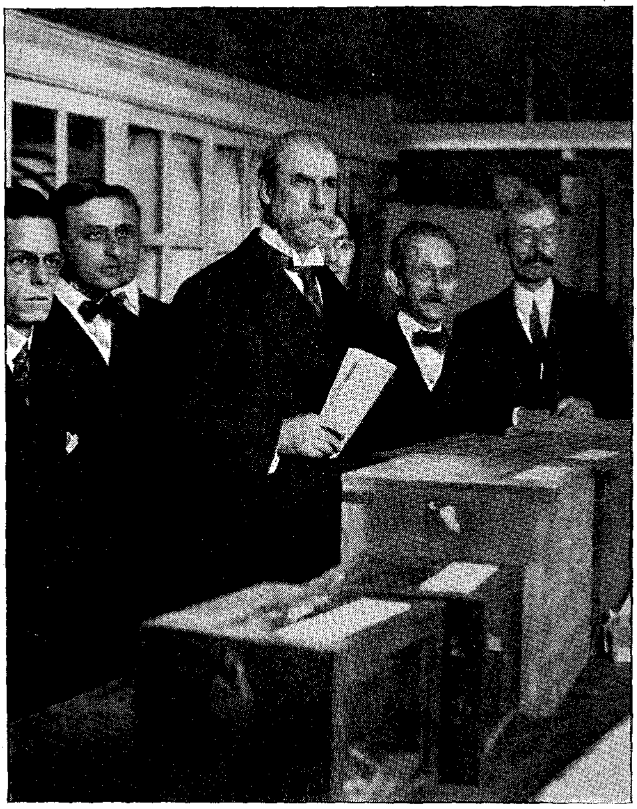
For half a century, as one editor remarks, "New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, and Indiana had been the United States in a national election." But now, says the Democratic New York *World*, "the cash-register patriotism of New York has been spat upon by a virile American West that is keeping the faith of the fathers," and this means "the beginning of a new political era." What might perhaps be interpreted as a courteous Western expression of this same view reaches us from Minnesota in the statement of the editor of the Duluth *Herald* (Ind.) that the unexpectedly large Wilson vote in that State "represents, in a way, the West's declaration of independence of the political and financial control of the East." "Wall Street may have a mortgage on the effete East," telegraphs the secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of California to a New York newspaper, "but the West does its own thinking." Many will recall Mr. Bryan's dream that the West would some day decide a Presidential election, and one New York paper reminds us, "in the interest of accuracy," that "aside from the South, the Wilson majorities come mainly from the territory in which Mr. Bryan did his campaigning for Wilson this year." This campaigning, of which only the faintest echoes reached us in the East, took Mr. Bryan through nineteen States in eight weeks, during which time he made four or five speeches a day, always driving home these two ideas: That the Government should not be turned over to the reactionaries who were repudiated by the progressive element of their own party in 1912; and that the President should not be rebuked for keeping the country out of war with Mexico and Europe.

While many observers are chiefly imprest by this alleged new sectionalism which Col. Henry Watterson discerns "showing its ugly visage in the opposing returns of East and West, thrusting into the background and making a side-show of the old alinements of North and South," others, according to their points of view, see in the result only a vindication of President Wilson's Administration, or a triumph of Progressivism, or a victory for the independent voter, as the case may be. Even the uncompromisingly Republican New York *Tribune*, recalling the fact that Mr. Wilson is the first Democratic President elected to succeed himself in eighty-four years, declares that "only deliberate and intentional injustice could obscure the extent of his personal triumph"—a triumph that makes him "the strongest man politically in the nation, as much stronger than his party as Mr. Hughes was weaker than his." The popular vote, adds *The Tribune*, gives him "the most remarkable personal indorsement that has come to a Democratic President since Andrew Jackson." But it is to the Progressives that he owes this triumph, according to Mr. John M. Parker, Progressive Vice - Presidential candidate. "Progressives," declares Mr. Parker, "were responsible for the election of Woodrow Wilson, who has enacted more human-welfare, progressive legislation than had been accomplished in the preceding fifty years." "One thing certain," we are told by the Progressive Republican New York *Evening Mail*, "is that the results of 1912 and 1916 wipe out the tradition that the Republican party is the majority party of the nation." To quote the same paper further:

> "It is not a temporary advantage the Democrats have gained by this election. The South is still the solid South. The issues that carried the West have made the Democratic party a national party, likely to hold the field strongly and retain its power against any other progressive organization."

But what are these issues that carried the West, that put Ohio in the Democratic column, and made the result so close in New Mexico, Minnesota, and New Hampshire? For light on this question we telegraphed to the editors of leading papers in a number of formerly Republican States asking the reason for the large Wilson vote in their States. We here put before our readers their illuminating replies. Beginning with California, where the result was so long in doubt, we learn from Mr. Fremont Older, of the Independent Republican San Francisco *Bulletin*, that "the defection from Mr. Hughes began when he came to the State and affiliated with the anti-Johnson Republicans," and that "many Johnson Progressives turned to Wilson because of his Progressivism." Moreover, "the women were strong for Wilson, because he kept the country out of war." Another San Francisco paper, the regular Republican *Chronicle*, also credits Wilson's unexpectedly large vote in California to the women voters of the State, who are said to have voted for him three to one; and it goes on to say:

"In addition to the women the labor vote was almost solid for the President. This was especially the case in San Francisco and neighboring cities, where Wilson led his opponent by a vote far greater than his partizans calculated. It is also admitted that Hughes, in his Western trip, did not make a favorable impression."



WAS THIS A FACTOR?

Mr. Hughes casting ballot number 13.

As the Progressive Republican Los Angeles *Express* sees it, the Wilson vote in California "is not due to any one cause, but to many":

"Californians believe in progressive policies. Some voted for Wilson, believing he was more progressive than Hughes. Others voted for Wilson because they distrusted some of the elements they believed to be back of Hughes. The labor vote was for Wilson because of the eight-hour day. The women were largely for Wilson, not alone because of the claim that 'He kept us out of the war,' but because of child-labor and other humanitarian legislation. Yet, with all of this, Hughes still might have won had he remained away and not visited the State at all, or, having come to California, if either he or the National or State Committees managing his tour had had the wisdom not to permit Mr. Hughes to be used for the personal political advantage of a small group of California reactionaries who make much noise but cast few votes."

With a bitterness that outsiders may find it hard to understand, the Los Angeles *Times*, Harrison Gray Otis's standpat Republican organ, charges that "there was undoubtedly a treasonable combine in northern California between Johnson and Wilson supporters." This paper admits that "the State has been honeycombed with Progressive notions and delusions during the past six years, and these have tended to lessen the strength of the Republican party." An echo of the ill feeling engendered in certain quarters by these "Progressive notions" sounds in a later telegram from *The Times* stating that "the words Benedict Arnold are to-day being coupled with Governor Johnson's name." In this connection it should be remembered that Governor Johnson, as Progressive and Republican candidate for the United States Senate, carried California by nearly 300,000 votes.

Turning to another Pacific Coast State, we learn from the independent Republican Spokane *Spokesman-Review* that "Washington is overwhelmingly a Progressive State," but that "no Progressive leaders were brought into this State to campaign, and no local Progressives were used to campaign except nominees." "This failure of the standpat Republican organization to recognize the Progressives," we read, "resulted in resentment which swept many of them into the Democratic ranks." Then, too, "the slogan, 'Wilson kept us out of war,' influenced thousands of women, and the full dinner-pail proved effective." And the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Ind. Rep.) informs us that—

"Washington is an impressionable State. 'He kept us out of war' made strong appeal to women voters. Hughes failed to capture popular imagination in this section. His visit was disappointing. The Republican committee furnished only one national speaker of note, Beveridge, whose effort was most effective. Local complications, growth of non-partizanship, and unacceptable primary results in September contributed to the large Wilson vote."

As Utah was one of the two States carried by Taft in 1912, there was more than a little surprize when it appeared this year in the Democratic column. Our request for an explanation brought this rather cryptic reply from the Republican Salt Lake *Tribune:*

"Too much Smoot probably is the explanation for the large Wilson vote in Utah. The people were determined to repudiate him and all his works. He was a fatal handicap to Hughes not only in Utah but in the other Western States assigned to his political management by the Republican National Committee. There were other elements in the situation, but they were of a minor order."

Another explanation is contained in this reply from the independent *Telegram*, of the same city, altho we must confess that the allusions are too veiled to be intelligible at this distance. We read:

"The result of the election in Utah was a source of inspiration to every true son and daughter who loves this State, an inspiration not because one particular political party was successful at the polls, but because the people of the State showed that they were doing their own thinking at last, demonstrated that they were not in a rut from which they could not escape, and proved that they had become weary of dirty gang-politics and whispering slanderers. The results here show that the people of Utah know how to resent cowardly insults hurled at the President of their nation by blackguards skulking around in the dark like jackals looking for a bone to gnaw and urged on by the Black-Hand organ. It is very evident that the hands of ultimate authority were kept off Utah's election this year."

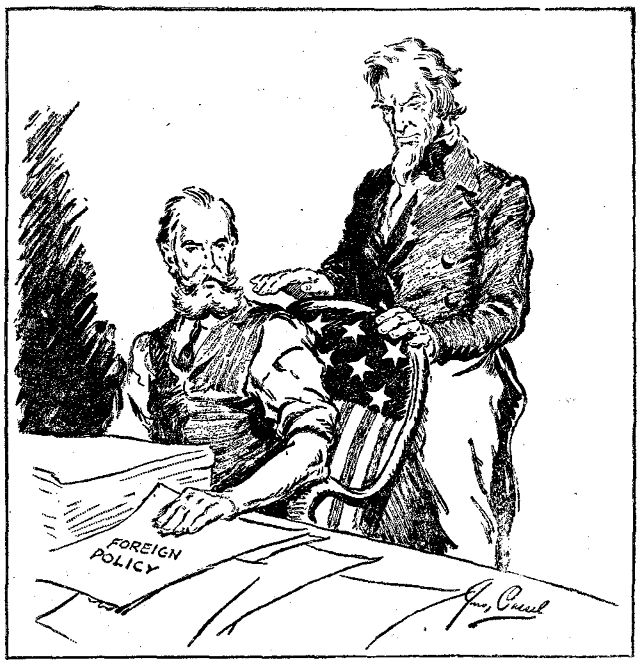
The large Wilson vote in Wyoming, we learn from Mr. J. C. Thompson, Jr., of the Cheyenne *Tribune* (Rep.), "was due to several factors, chief among which was the large proportion of the railroad vote, hitherto Republican, which was cast for him." Further:

"The unprecedented prosperity of the wool-growers, a large and influential class, hitherto almost entirely Republican from tariff conviction, caused him to receive the support of this class and was an important determining factor in the electoral alinement of the State. The large Mormon vote also was cast almost entirely for Wilson, altho chiefly Republican heretofore in Wyoming as in Utah."

Turning to the great agricultural State of Kansas, we get some interesting and varied explanations. According to Mr. William Allen White, of the Emporia *Gazette* (Prog. Rep.), "the Wilson vote in Kansas was largely due to the women, but not because he kept us out of war":

"Largely it was because the women of Kansas were interested in Wilson's domestic policies, and not because they were interested in his foreign policies. Without the women, Kansas would have gone for Hughes."

"Wilson's greatest strength was in the great agricultural counties known as the Kansas wheat belt," we are informed



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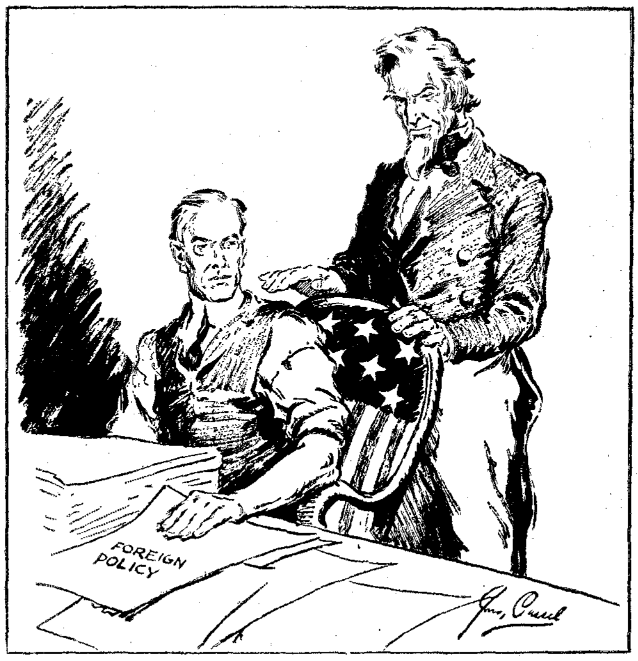
THE NEW MAN AND HIS JOB.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World* (Nov. 8, early editions).



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"KEEP RIGHT ON THE JOB!"

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World* (later editions).

AS THE RETURNS VEERED FROM HUGHES TO WILSON: A "CLOSE SHAVE."

by Governor Capper's paper, the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.). It adds:

> "Two elements contributed chiefly to President Wilson's victory in Kansas in face of the reelection of a Republican Governor by a plurality in excess of 100,000 and an entire Republican State ticket by smaller pluralities. First was the plea, 'He kept us out of war,' which Kansas women voters frankly assigned for leaving their party and voting for the President. This was the chief influence. The second one was the fact that the price of farm products is higher than in many years and many farmers voted to leave well enough alone."

According to the tart summary of Mr. Henry J. Allen, of the Wichita *Beacon* (Ind.), the situation in Kansas was as follows:

> "First, there was a fat, rich cushion of prosperity and the farmer was lulled upon it; he refused to think. Secondly, the women voters were attracted very largely by the quavering slogan, 'He kept us out of war'; they refused to think. Thirdly, the Republican State managers could not believe there was any real danger; they refused to think—or worry. So we went Democratic by default because we were neither hungry, indignant, nor scared. In Kansas, it was not a victory but a symptom. It does not mean the rejuvenation of Kansas Democracy, but the fatty degeneration of the Kansas spirit."

In marked contrast, however, is the explanation offered by Mr. Victor Murdock's Wichita *Eagle* (Prog. Rep.), which finds that "it was Kansas idealism that gave Woodrow Wilson the electoral vote of Kansas":

> "For Kansas is idealistic. It always has been, from the days of John Brown and the fight for a free State, on down through the Grange and Populist days, and into the battle for Progressivism of to-day. There are those who sneer at Kansas for its pacifism. Those who take that position little know the Kansas spirit. The fighting spirit of the old days is not dead in Kansas. Kansas will fight again, if need be—but Kansas wants a cause worth fighting for. Kansas has not found that in the proposed war against impoverished, revolution-torn Mexico. Kansas troops were among the first to reach the border when the call came, but everybody in Kansas was glad they did not have to cross into Mexico, and so idealistic Kansas voted for the idealism it found in Woodrow Wilson, and which, with the friendliest will in the world, it failed to find in Mr. Hughes. Kansas is glad that Wilson has kept us out of war. It rejoices in a prosperity it has never before known, but, above and beyond all else, Kansas voted for Woodrow Wilson because it recognizes in him one who, in spite of all vacillation and many mistakes, yet does appreciate the fact that the American people look to something beyond mere dollars, and that the supreme purpose of the United States is to secure local justice for every man within the nation and to take the lead in the great effort to secure a lasting world-peace."

We hear from Minnesota that the abnormal vote cast by that State for the Democratic nominee was due to various factors, chief among which, apparently, were peace and prosperity. "The people are enjoying prosperity, receiving high prices for farm products, and grateful for having been kept out of war," writes the editor of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), who adds that "the large Scandinavian settlements were influenced by peace sentiment, which was augmented by Ford's peace tribunal at Stockholm." Also, "large labor centers and iron-range employees swung support to the President because of his eight-hour day stand." Says the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.):

> "The slogan, 'He kept us out of war,' appealed to the labor vote. Prosperity, illustrated by one farmer's defense of his vote that two-dollar wheat and ten dollars a hundred for hogs looked good to him, and, in Minneapolis, combination to some extent between Democrats and Socialists on Mayor and President, are among the facts of the situation which explain the unexpectedly large vote for Mr. Wilson."

"The Wilson vote in Minnesota is the West's indorsement of the high moral courage of the President's firm stand for peace and humanity," according to the Duluth *Herald* (Ind.), which adds:

> "It is the West's answer to vicious assaults made upon the President during the campaign that came close to the borderline of disloyalty, to use a mild term, and its declaration of confidence in the President's wisdom, patriotism, and fearless championship of the plain people."

And from another Duluth paper, *The News Tribune* (Rep.), we learn that "the influence of the voters' wives, who urged 'he kept us out of war' as their reason for wishing Wilson reelected, was a material factor in Wilson's strong showing in Minnesota." To quote further:

> "The fact that farmers have been receiving war-prices for their products tended to hold down the usual Republican vote in the country districts. They were not eager for 'a change' with such prices prevailing. Another factor in holding down Hughes's plurality was the extraordinary efforts put forth by the Democratic organization of the State headed by Fred B. Lynch. Nothing was left undone by Lynch followers to garner votes for

> Wilson. Promises of Democratic machine support for candidacies in municipal elections in the spring of 1917 were made in exchange for support of Wilson. The fact that the Minnesota Brewers' Association put through the legislature a bill whereby almost every office contested for in this State is legally 'non-partizan' has tended to disrupt the Republican organization of the State, as the major party's organization practically lapses for three years after national elections, there being only the minimum of party interest during that time. As a result, the Republican State organization had to be constructed anew, as usual, and it did not get into vigorous action in the early stages of the campaign. The Democrats maintain a pretty active organization the year around, and its efforts after to-day will center in preventing the Minnesota 'non-partizan legislature of 1917 repealing the act which made it non-partizan.' Out of a membership of 197 in the legislature, the usual party ratio was heretofore less than forty Democrats. The Republican national ticket suffered simply from the neglect of the party to maintain an organization the year around."

While agreeing that "he kept us out of war" and the Scandinavian vote were factors in Wilson's strength at the Minnesota polls, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind.) reports that "the best political diagnosticians are utterly at sea to explain the upset" in that State. It adds: "The most reasonable explanation is the organized-labor vote in the three large cities and the general pacifist character of the Swede population."

Continuing east to Ohio, we learn from Mr. Ben F. Allen, Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), that—

> "The foreign propaganda worked openly against President Wilson was offensive to the people of Ohio. Further, Ohio is now distinctively an industrial rather than an agricultural State, and was never more prosperous than at present. The old Mark Hanna slogan of 'Let well enough alone' was picked up by Democrats with good effect. Not the least of the reasons for the Wilson vote was the fact that the President had by far the best of newspaper support in the State."

Says Mr. Charles P. Taft's paper, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.):

> "A large majority of city newspapers in Ohio were with the Democrats in this campaign. That was one of the principal reasons for Democratic success. Also there is a large radical element in Ohio which went largely to Wilson. The President was radical enough to catch the extreme radical vote without being so radical as to drive away many moderates who on general lines favored his policies. The arguments about peace and swapping horses while crossing a stream undoubtedly had a large influence in Ohio."

In New Hampshire, according to the Manchester *Union* (Ind.), "the large Wilson vote may be attributed to three causes":

> "War prosperity, which has made employment easy and wages high; the plea that Wilson kept us out of war, which appealed to the pacifist element, and the Adamson eight-hour law, which attracted the support of the union-labor element in the industrial cities and towns."

Of curious interest also is the statement of the Albuquerque, New Mexico, *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), that "President Wilson's policy of non-interference in Mexican affairs proved exceedingly popular with the large native vote of the State, which is ordinarily Republican, and many normally Republican localities went to Wilson for that reason." Besides the popularity of his Mexican policy, according to this witness from a border State, the Adamson law won votes for the President.

## WOMAN'S HAND IN THE ELECTION

IT WAS "the Girl of the Golden West," some one has remarked, who carried the day for Wilson. Of the twelve suffrage States, but two, Illinois and Oregon, voted for Mr. Hughes. The other ten—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—helped to swell the Wilson total, and it was California, with her women voters, which finally swung the election for the President. The fact that about two million women voted in one-fourth of the States of the Union received added importance from the circumstance that their vote was concentrated, as the New York *Evening Post* noted before the election, "in fairly debatable territory." Thus "the hand that rocks the cradle" came very near to being the hand that swung the election.

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"THE LADY FROM MONTANA."

Miss Jeannette Rankin, elected by the Republicans of Montana to represent their State in the lower House of Congress, is to be the first woman member of either branch of the nation's lawmaking body.

The Woman's party, so the New York *Evening Post* observes, "is confident that it was of marked aid to Hughes in a number of Middle and Far Western States; but there is no proof that his attitude toward the Federal amendment played a perceptible part in the result." *The Evening Post* adds that "if in Oregon the women increased the Republican lead, in central and northern California they were reported three to one for Wilson. If in northern Illinois they voted with the men for Hughes, in southern Illinois they voted the Democratic ticket." The fact that in Illinois the women were "a little more Republican than the Republicans and a little more Democratic than the Democrats" ought, in the New York paper's opinion, "again to reassure those timid souls who saw in woman suffrage the sweeping away of the electorate from all its moorings." Yet antisuffragist observers of the election seize upon the same fact to prove that suffrage is a quite useless, bothersome, and costly experiment, signifying nothing either to the voter or the State. But, whatever suffragists or "antis" think of the Illinois result, it proves to the Republican New York *Sun* that in one State at least the women "took the word of Judge-Advocate General Crowder that President Wilson has not kept us out of war."

But farther west the potency of the peace argument among the women voters is acknowledged by editors and press correspondents, and it was set down by several observers as decisive in Kansas, Utah, and Washington. In Kansas, says a New York *World* correspondent, "suffrage women resented the President's opposition to the Federal amendment for suffrage, but, having the ballot themselves, they conceived it to be their duty to vote on issues of great national moment, and they frankly met pleas for votes against Wilson with the retort, 'He kept us out of war.'" In Utah, snow-storms on Sunday and Monday and extremely cold weather on Tuesday did not keep the women, even in country districts, from going to the polls in as large a proportion as the men. In California, we read in another *World* dispatch, Hughes women had continually to meet the peace argument of the Wilson women; the Hughes campaign trip made little impression among women voters, and the trip of the Hughes women's special campaign train made no converts, "and in many places the women voters showed their disapproval openly." A Los Angeles correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* notes that, like the men, southern Californian women favored Hughes, while those in the north went strongly for Wilson, altho "throughout the State many women voted for Wilson and prohibition because, as they frequently remarked, 'they had sons and wanted to save them from war and from drink.'"

In view of the important part played by women in this election, it seems to the New York *Herald* that—

> "It is little short of a national scandal that women should be allowed to vote in some States and not in others—that the selection of a President and a national administration should be committed into the hands of women voters in one State or group of States when women of other States are denied the voting privilege. . . . . . .
>
> "The United States can not long remain a republic in fact if such inequalities in our political system are permitted to continue. The only way to cure these evils is by the enactment of a Federal election law."

But other dailies, hostile to the suffrage cause, find an anti-suffrage argument in the election returns. Their view is vigorously express by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in a letter to the New York *Times*. She says in part:

> "Had women not voted, the result of the election apparently would have been the same—at less expense to the people and with less bother to the women. . . . . . .
>
> "The so-called 'Woman's party' . . . failed absolutely to carry out the purpose for which it was organized—to defeat the Democratic candidate in the States where women vote. . . . . . .
>
> "The woman in politics and the woman trying to get into politics have contributed nothing to politics but increased election costs, more expensive and spectacular stunts, more bitter partizanship, and bigger bluffs than the men have made.
>
> "The dignity, power, and status of woman in public life have not been elevated. Politics has not been purified."

Tho women suffragists were so active in this election the suffrage cause gained little. In West Virginia a suffrage amendment was beaten decisively. In South Dakota the amendment is thought probably lost, tho belated returns from outlying districts may pull it through by the narrowest of margins. More notable was the election of Miss Jeannette Rankin, as Congressman at large on the Republican ticket from Montana; she will be the first woman to sit in the House of Representatives.

## "TOO MUCH GOLD"

SOME ARE ASKING if it is really worth while to be the world's grocer and the world's banker at once. "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates, and men decay," it was said many years ago. Such a warning is held not altogether inapplicable to this country to-day, where gold accumulates but prices keep on rising, while clouds appear on the financial horizon. We may pride ourselves on our country's position as the strongest financial Power in the world, a fact which the Secretary of the Treasury thinks conclusively proved "by the fact that we actually possess more than $2,636,000,000 of gold, which is about one-third of the entire gold stock of the world." Mr. McAdoo agrees with other authorities in thinking that "if the war continues another year, we may have one-half the entire gold stock of the world; if it lasts longer, there is no telling how much of the gold of the world we may own." This is all very well, but the New York *Tribune's* chief financial writer can not help asking: "Are we selling our national shirt off our national back to fill our national pocket with gold?"

Some of our greatest bankers met a few days ago in Chicago, to discuss, according to Mr. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Company, "the best means of preventing the building of a great business structure based upon a flood of gold that is being poured into this country, only to be taken away from us after the war and to let our new business structure crumble away." Since gold is bound to be the basis of credit, "the obvious problem is to stop gold imports and the remedy is equally obvious. We must give generous credits to the Allied Governments." Our bankers, as the Buffalo *Express* notes, are "trying to stem the golden river." Referring to the new Britisn loan, it remarks:

> "They have just built a $300,000,000-loan dam, but the gold continues to slip past that obstruction. There are only two ways to stop the flow—build bigger dams of this kind or get more merchandise into the country from Europe."

The whole trouble—or blessing, as you like—lies in the size of our favorable balance of trade. As the financial editor of *The Tribune* points out, the excess of exports to our chief European customers has been $4,600,000,000 over our imports from them since the beginning of the war. In partial payment they have sent us so far $1,500,000,000 in American securities formerly held in Europe, $1,300,000,000 in the promissory notes of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia, and $675,000,000 in gold. Of course, we read,

> "We can not help selling goods to our war-customers if they pay high prices for them. We can not prevent them from paying in gold. When they have paid in gold we can not prevent the building upon it by the banks of a vast credit structure. We can not keep from borrowing cheap credit with which to do more business at higher prices."

This threatens that "inflation" which bankers fear and would ward off by taking "more of Europe's promises and less of her gold." Then there is another danger which means more to the man who is neither a banker nor a broker, but has a family to support. In the Scandinavian countries, we read in *The Tribune*, the heavy exportation to belligerent countries brought about both high prices and actual scarcity of goods at home. In this country there has been as yet "only the idea of scarcity." The present great rise in prices, it is explained, "is caused by the double influence of an extraordinary demand and at the same time an enormous increase in the flow of money operating together upon a supply of goods which increases now slowly or not at all."

But the New York *Journal of Commerce* is not alarmed. If conservatively treated, it says, the accumulation of gold "may be an element of financial strength and safety, especially when a reverse movement in trade and international finance sets in, which it will inevitably do in the course of time." The presence of the gold, says *The Journal of Commerce*, "is not the cause of high prices, and its departure will not in itself lower them." When the war is over, prices will fall, "not because there is less gold or its value is enhanced, but because the foreign demand for our commodities will diminish and the foreign production of those which can be exchanged for them will increase."

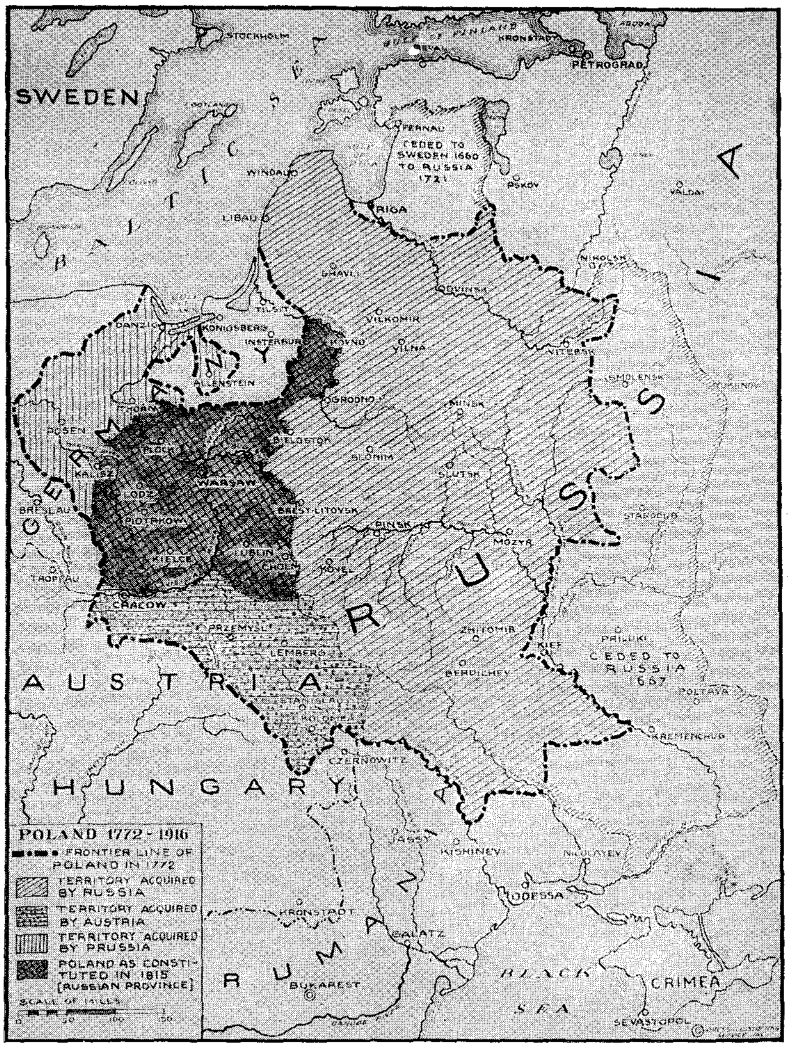
"What becomes of all the gold we are getting from Europe?" asks the New York *Herald*. It notes recent small shipments to the Orient and South America, but these "are insignificant considering the enormous amount received from Europe." Statistics compiled by *The Wall Street Journal*, it says, indicate that "while a considerable portion of this has gone into the Treasury or been acquired by the Federal Reserve banks, the bulk of it is in circulation and in the country's ordinary bank reserves."

Several financial authorities advocate the concentration of the incoming gold in the Federal Reserve banks. And a bulletin of the National City Bank of New York says on this point:

> "The United States Treasury now comes naturally into possession of practically all the gold produced in the country or imported into it. Producers and importers sell to the mints or Assay offices and receive their pay in gold certificates or drafts on the Treasury. The issue of gold certificates should cease, and where paper money is wanted Reserve Bank notes should be used, but, of course, the Reserve notes must be made to serve every purpose which the gold certificates now serve, including use in bank reserves. If this were done the gold production and importations would naturally accumulate in the Reserve banks, and the outstanding gold certificates would gradually find their way to the same resting-place, with the result that the country's stock of gold, instead of being scattered and unavailable, would be concentrated and in the highest degree effective for the protection of our banking system."

## POLAND'S KINGDOM TO COME

HOPE FOR A SEPARATE PEACE with Russia, if ever entertained by the Central allies, is plainly shown to have been abandoned by the proclamation of the German Kaiser and his Austrian compeer that the Kingdom of Poland is to be restored. Such is the comment of penetrating editorial observers like the New York *Tribune* and *Evening Post;* but others find this move of Germany and Austria more to their credit, for, as they tell us, even neutrals can not forget the rough hand that Russia has laid on the hapless Poles. According to the cable dispatches of November 5, Germany and Austria - Hungary proclaimed at Warsaw and Lublin the Kingdom of Poland in order to reestablish the "right of the Polish nation to control its own destinies, live an independent national life, and govern itself by chosen representatives of the nation." Adverse critics of the Teutonic allies note with some irony that the proclamation affects only Russian Poland and not the Poles under the German and the Austrian governments. They point out also that autonomy is not to take effect until after the war is over, and that the boundaries of the new Kingdom are left to be outlined "later." In political circles in Berlin, we learn from a correspondent of the New York *Times*, the "irrevocable promise" of self-government to Poland at this time is considered "a brilliant move." As published in the press, the Warsaw and Lublin joint Imperial proclamation reads as follows:



SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM
GULF OF FINLAND
REVAL
KRONSTADT
PETROGRAD
PERNAU
CEDED TO SWEDEN 1660 TO RUSSIA 1721
PSKOV
VALDAI
WINDAU
LIBAU
RIGA
B A L T I C
SHAVLI
DVINSK
NIKOLSK
VILKOMIR
DANZIG
KONIGSBERG
INTERBURG
TILSIT
KOVNO
VILNA
VITEBSK
SMOLENSK
ALLENSTEIN
G E R M A N Y
GRODNO
MINSK
THORN
POSEN
PLOCK
BIELOSTOK
SLONIM
KALISZ
WARSAW
LODZ
PIOTRKOW
SLUTSK
BRESLAU
BREST-LITOVSK
PINSK
STARODUB
KIELCE
LUBLIN
CHOLM
MOZYR
TROPPAU
KOVEL
CRACOW
PRZEMYSL
R U S S I A
LEMBERG
ZHITOMIR
KIEF
PRILUKI
CEDED TO RUSSIA 1667
POLTAVA
A U S T R I A -
BERDICHEV
STANISLAU
KREMENCHUG
CZERNOWITZ
H U N G A R Y
JASSY
KISHINEV
NIKOLAYEV
ODESSA
KRONSTADT
GALATZ
R U M A N I A
BUKAREST
DANUBE
BLACK SEA
CRIMEA
SEVASTOPOL
POLAND 1772 - 1916
▬•▬• FRONTIER LINE OF POLAND IN 1772
▨ TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY RUSSIA
▤ TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY AUSTRIA
▥ TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY PRUSSIA
■ POLAND AS CONSTITUTED IN 1815 [RUSSIAN PROVINCE]
SCALE OF MILES
0
50
100
150

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POLAND IN 1772 AND IN 1916.

> "His Majesty the German Emperor and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, inspired by firm confidence in a final victory for their arms, and prompted by a desire to lead the districts conquered by their armies under heavy sacrifices from Russian domination toward a happy future, have agreed to form of these districts a national State with a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional government. The exact frontiers of the Kingdom of Poland shall be outlined later.
>
> "The new Kingdom will receive the guaranties needed for the free development of its own forces by its intimate relations with both Powers. The glorious traditions of the ancient Polish armies and the memory of the brave comradeship in the great war of our days shall revive in a national army. The organization, instruction, and command of this army shall be arranged by common agreement.
>
> "The allied monarchs express the confident hope that Polish wishes for the evolution of a Polish State and for the national development of a Polish Kingdom shall now be fulfilled, taking due consideration of the general political conditions prevailing in Europe and of the welfare and the safety of their own countries and nations.
>
> "The great realm which the western neighbors of the Kingdom of Poland shall have on their eastern frontier shall be a free and happy State enjoying its own national life, and they shall welcome with joy the birth and prosperous development of this State."

Significant, too, is the Austrian Emperor's letter to the Austrian Premier. It contains the following paragraph, granting new rights to the Poles that still remain under his scepter:

> "It is therefore my will, at the moment when the new State comes into existence, to grant in connection with this evolution the right to the land of Galicia to settle public affairs autonomously so far as is consistent with the fact that Galicia forms part of our commonwealth and so far as is consistent with the welfare of that land, and thus to offer to the population of Galicia a guaranty of national and economic development."

Taking the view of Poland in full perspective, the New York *Evening Post* says that the country restored may mean one of several things. The fullest realization of Polish ideals would mean Poland as it was before 1772, with restored territory that has been taken by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and also with complete independence. On the other hand, it might mean Poland with partial dependence on the Central Powers as a member of a new federation of Central Europe; and again it might mean Poland in the German Empire or the Hapsburg Empire as a national State with its own army—such a position as Bavaria holds under the Hohenzollerns and Hungary holds under the Hapsburgs. It might mean "these varying gradations of self-government applied to a smaller territory than that of Poland before the partitions." *The Post* thinks that the first hypothesis is out of the question, for West Prussia and Posen will not be Germany's self-denying contribution to the rebuilding of the Polish Kingdom and Austria will not throw in Galicia as her share. This journal points out that the manifesto speaks of the new Kingdom as to be constituted out of the "districts conquered from Russia," and it adds:

> "As to the liberties to be enjoyed by the new Kingdom, there is no definite statement. Independence is not mentioned in the manifesto. The new Kingdom is to develop its national life in 'intimate relations with both Powers,' and in 'due consideration of the general political conditions prevailing in Europe and of the safety and welfare' of Germany and Austria. What is foreshadowed is an autonomous Poland with a Platt Amendment more rigorous than our own checks upon Cuban independence. For in the new Polish Kingdom the organization, instruction, and command of the Polish Army to be constituted 'shall be arranged by common agreement.' The phrase 'intimate relation with both Powers' is significant. It disposes of the hypothesis of Poland as a Kingdom within the framework of the Hapsburg Monarchy or the Hohenzollern Monarchy. It calls up the

grandiose idea of a *Mittel-Europa* outlined by Naumann, the possibility that after the war central Europe will be united in an economic bond, and that the armies of the members of the economic union will be under the leadership of Germany."

*The Post* does not believe that the people of the new Polish Kingdom will be content to have millions of Poles remain outside of the Kingdom under foreign rule, but that for a great many years they are sure to make a virtue of necessity, and "by that time the organization of *Mittel-Europa* may have reached a point where the question of Posen and Galicia may be solved without difficulty." The whole basis of the proposition of the manifesto, this journal notes, is based on the supposition of German victory in the war, and on this point the New York *Tribune* observes that the Germans and Austrians have had recourse to a very dangerous expedient, and it adds:

> "If they win the war, they will have raised up a permanent menace on the east, a state which will seek, as Sardinia sought in the last century, as Servia sought in this, to reclaim other fractions of its fatherland. If they lose the war, they will have supplied to the Allies the warrant for the erection of a Polish State under Russian protection, which shall include Posen, West Prussia, and East Prussia, which shall give to a free Poland not merely Warsaw and Lublin, but Krakow, Danzig, Posen, and Königsberg.
>
> "Unquestionably the raising of the Polish question will awaken echoes in London and Paris, where the Poles have many friends. It is plainly intended to sow dissension in the Allied camp, but, like many other German calculations, it seems unlikely to succeed. Actually, the Germans and Austrians have burned a bridge behind them, a bridge that they have hitherto hoped might serve as a way for negotiation with Petrograd. They have declared for the permanent separation from Russia of an area a quarter as large as Germany, with a population of above 12,000,000."

The first genuine move has been made, after twenty-seven months of the war, and with the end of the conflict still remote, to redraft the map of Europe, observes the Philadelphia *North American*. This journal is among those that see something to admire in the joint proclamation of the Emperors, and calls it "an impressive document, resonant with invocations to the instincts of nationality, the spirit of liberty, and the loftiest principles of humanity." Yet *The North American* does not overlook the fact that the Kingdom of Poland as constituted "on paper" by the fiat of the two autocrats will become a reality only after the war and in the event of Teutonic victory. Other criticisms this journal makes have been mentioned above in the adverse comments, yet it believes that the Central allies have at least laid the foundations of a free Poland. It concedes also that their main purpose is the "selfish one of erecting a buffer State against Russia and their immediate aim to incite Polish hostility to the Czar, but the fact remains that they have pledged the establishment of an autonomous nation." Then we are reminded that this proclamation is not more specific or more eloquent than that issued by the Russian Czar in August, 1914. The Czar's plan is more generous, but has the "defect of constituting merely a Russian promise couched in elocutionary terms and is to be interpreted in the light of many broken pledges," while the other is "definite and partially accomplished and is supported by the self-interest of the contracting governments." Tho the Teutonic disposal of Russian territory must be exasperating to the Government of the Czar, we are told, still neutral sympathy will be wasted upon the feelings of Petrograd because during a century and a half Russia has been the "chief violator and oppressor of Poland." *The North American* notes, however, that the Poles in their own land and in the United States are not effusive in their expression of gratitude. The press dispatches quote Mr. Ignace Paderewski, conspicuous Polish patriot as well as musician, as saying that from his standpoint "this reestablishing of the Kingdom of Poland means only more trouble for my people. It means that another army will be raised and that there will be more killing and more devastating." In criticism of this opinion we find the New York *Deutsches Journal* charging Mr. Paderewski with being "hardly grateful," for "rational men would think that whatever means served to free Poland from the Russian knout should be greeted with joy."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

The new dimes are in great demand—so are the old ones.—*Chicago Herald.*

Nobody doubts that Japan has Pacific intentions.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Why doesn't Constantine of Greece apply for that job as King of Poland? —*New York Sun.*

Norway has lost a seventh of her shipping, and about all of her patience. —*Indianapolis News.*

Europe's war is making living more expensive in America—but worth it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Ordinarily, money talks, but in this era of high prices it merely emits a faint squeak.—*Des Moines Register.*

Speaking of opportunities in these strenuous times, dormant nations soon become doormat nations.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

You can't blame Poland for sinking a furtive tooth into that crown just handed it by Cousin Willie.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

One of the grievous problems of this country is so to conduct its affairs as to give no offense to Colonel Roosevelt.—*Newark News.*

Suggestion for a 60,000-ton battle-ship sounds good, but not to retire the rest of the Navy to supply a crew for it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Roumanians are using German-made artillery against their German foes. Villa must have tipped them off to that scheme.—*Indianapolis News.*

We fear that the Prohibition candidate will never receive a majority vote in this country until election day is shoved up to January 1.—*Boston Transcript.*

News that the *Deutschland* brought a cargo worth $10,000,000 indicates that the Germans must have sunk a lot of money in the *Bremen*.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Apparently the Mexican joint commission can see no need of hurrying the negotiations so long as the two Governments concerned are paying the hotel bills.—*Des Moines Register.*

If Mr. Wilson has the satiric sense, we should like his comments on the newspapers which, in editorials and news head-lines, have awarded the election first to one candidate and then to the other; those being the same newspapers which have berated the President for his vacillating policy.—*F. P. A. in the New York Tribune.*

The hyphen turned out to be only a minus sign.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The temperature of the *Deutschland's* second welcome is about *U-53* degrees.—*Boston Herald.*

If the Nobel peace-prize is cumulative, the future competition will look like war.—*Wall Street Journal.*

War is becoming more and more terrible. Those new steel helmets look like derby hats.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Von Mackensen seems determined to get those Roumanian boys out of their trenches before Christmas.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Now heave a deep sigh and prepare for the next big public duty: Do your Christmas shopping early.—*New York Evening Sun.*

John M. Parker, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, takes the country's decision calmly.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Austria makes more fuss over the loss of one Premier at home than the loss of an entire regiment at the front.—*Des Moines Register.*

We've had a "100 per cent. candidate," a "50-50" election, and now why not a 100 per cent. President?—*Philadelphia North American.*

Let not your angry passions rise because the cost of all supplies, from coal to coffee, beans to bread, is soaring far above your head.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Those new dimes are lovely, but it is a pity they did not come along in the good old days, when a dime would buy ten cents' worth of anything. —*Chicago Daily News.*

"The people of the United States," says T. R., "have eaten the bitter bread of shame." And, to add injury to insult, the price of the loaf was raised to six cents.—*Boston Herald.*

Secretary Tumulty's characterization of the Lodge story as "a deliberate lie" indicates that he is about two terms late as a White House secretary.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

As we understand Colonel Roosevelt, during the seven and a half years he was President this country was at no time in danger of war, because the rest of the world was afraid of him.—*Des Moines Register.*

Of course, it is none of our business, but if we were the Kaiser we would gallop straight up to Verdun with our military cape flapping and spank the Crown Prince for going to sleep at the switch.—*Galveston Daily News.*

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## GERMANY'S REAL FOOD SITUATION

Such lurid stories of starvation in Germany have appeared in the Allied press that it is a relief to find an account of Germany's food situation that reads as if it might be truthful. Such a narration is found in the London *Daily Mail* from the pen of an American journalist, Mr. D. Thomas Curtin, who has spent rather more than a year in the Fatherland. In this very frank article he tells us plainly that the stories of food shortage in Germany are usually wildly exaggerated. He writes:

> "The facts are that the whole of Germany and Austria-Hungary are in a condition that is not yet serious, but is already extremely uncomfortable. I have weighed that phrase carefully in my mind, and believe, as I shall endeavor to show, that it truthfully expresses the state of affairs. . . . . . .
>
> "Of the food situation in Germany I am bound to say that until recently the whole state of affairs has been exaggerated by portions of the Allied press. Stories of starvation are the kind of thing that spreads rapidly. A few hundred angry women demanding butter after standing five or six hours in the rain or snow and breaking a few windows is an event easily magnified into a food riot."

He then describes his experiences last Christmas, and at a time when the Allied papers were representing Germany as pinched with want, we find him rolling in the lap of luxury:

> "I will deal with the state of the food-supply in Germany as I know it, going back as a starting-point to last Christmas day, when at the house of hospitable people, well endowed with the world's goods, I had a Christmas dinner of the lavish German kind, lasting nearly four hours. It consisted of soup, carp, and, in my honor as an American, turkey and cranberry sauce, together with plum pudding—which they imagined, incorrectly, to be necessarily an American Christmas dish. There was an abundance of dessert, *Baumkuchen*, *Marzipan*, ornamental sweetmeats, Rhine wine, champagne, liqueurs, and real coffee."

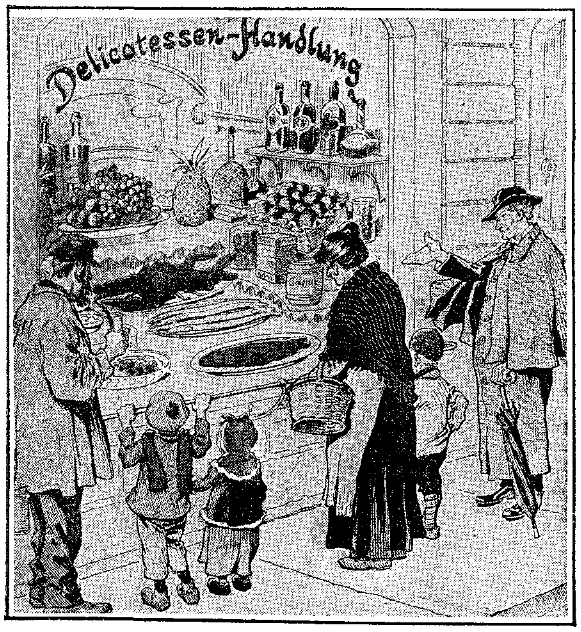
The only actual shortage, he tells us, is a serious deficiency in fats. "English and American people," he writes, "read of meatless and fatless days. It is not the absence of meat, but the absence of fat, that hurts. . . . Cooking without fat or grease of any kind is a task that taxes the cleverest housewife." While the Allied papers have wrongly described the food shortage, pro-German papers in neutral countries have exaggerated the milk shortage. Mr. Curtin says:

> "As a matter of fact, no German child has suffered by the blockade. The milk regulations prescribe that it shall first be allotted to young children. There is fresh milk to be had everywhere for the babies and there is no shortage whatever of condensed milk. In the country villages I found no milk shortage, and the substitution of condensed for fresh milk can hardly be considered a severe hardship in the cities."

He next describes his personal experiences as regards his food, and he does not appear to have suffered either in health or pocket. He says:

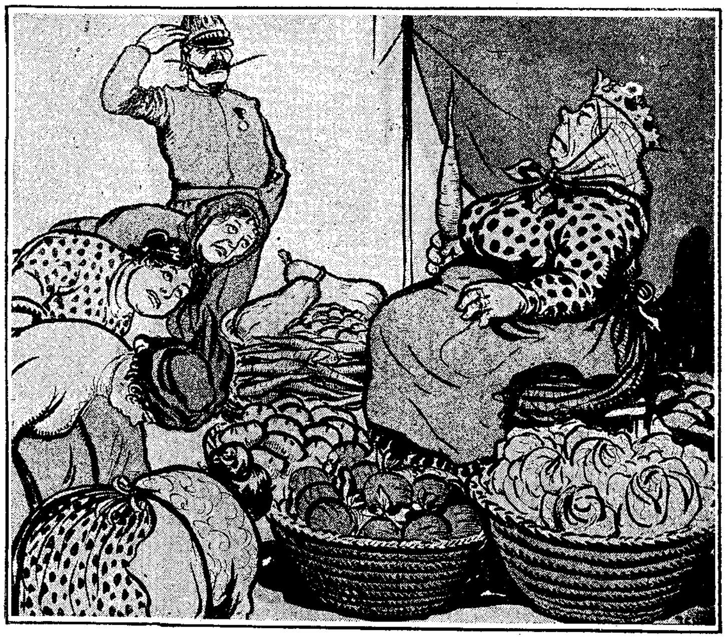
> "Living in a good suburb, my account for board and apartments, consisting of a bedroom, small writing-room, with use of the house telephone, was rather more than $15 weekly. Breakfast consisted of two fresh eggs, coffee (made probably of acorns, chicory, and burned malt), or, as I could not stand this mixture, chocolate. A few weeks ago I had skimmed milk—latterly, condensed milk; the equivalent of three small rolls of bread made of potato, rye, and white wheat. It is not white bread, but it is quite good. The very limited butter allowance renders it necessary to eke out the butter-ticket with jam, and to provide this jam the Government has commandeered root-crops, such as turnips and carrots, and plums, damsons, and apples. A significant fact is that they are already eating this year's jam in Berlin. When I lunched at my rooms I had fish, cheese, bread, and the inevitable sardines. . . . . . .
>
> "When I lunched at a restaurant such as the Rheingold, I got *hors d'œuvres* consisting of sardines, potato and tomato salad (without oil), vegetable soup, fish, meat (half a pound of meat served only on production of meat-ticket—that is to say, the half-pound, which is weighed with bone and fat and has to be extended over a period of seven days), cheese, and fruit. There is no lack whatever of wines, spirits, and even some Scotch whisky."

Summarizing his experiences, Mr. Curtin remarks:



AT PROHIBITIVE PRICES.

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).



THE REAL RULER.

—*Matyas Diak* (Budapest).

AS SEEN FROM WITHIN.

"So far as I am personally concerned my health in no way suffered until comparatively recently, when I began to lose weight. I have lost some ten pounds in the last three months, and was so unaccustomed to food cooked in butter or oil that on arriving in Holland and eating this food I suffered from nausea, which is only now passing away. The whole German people is getting thinner, to the advantage of some of them."

## HOW GERMANY REGARDS THE SOMME

HINDENBURG'S SATISFACTION with the state of affairs on the Western front is echoed by all the German military critics. Their articles in the German press tell us that the Anglo-French offensive is to be brought to a close by wearing down the enemy in his constant attacks, and that any gain of ground may therefore be discounted. As regards the Eastern front, we are told that the Russians are even now at the end of their resources both in men and munitions, and that their collapse may be expected at any moment. Perhaps the most brilliant exposition of these views is that given by Major Moraht in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, where he writes:

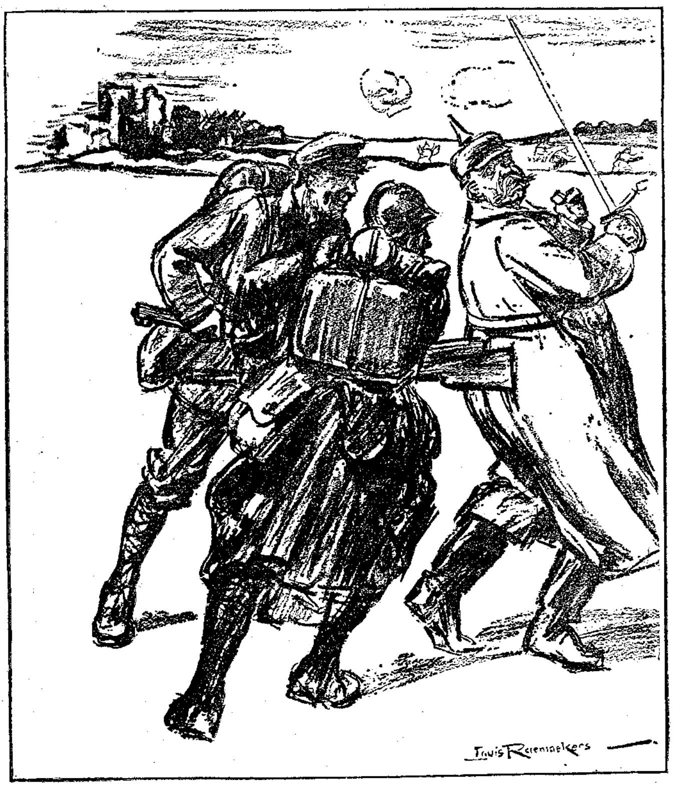
> "The successes of the Anglo-French million army and more, which has employed ninety divisions since July 1, have wearied the enemy for the time being. They have gained with something like one and one-half million men in three months about 3.6 per cent. of the territory which we have conquered in the West, and for the capture of Combles and forty-three villages and six hamlets containing fifteen thousand inhabitants they have lost between 700,000 and 800,000 men. No military critic in Germany counts on a cessation of the attacks in the West, and our Army is ready to defend every further section of ground in the same way with a handful of men. Perhaps Stegeman, in the *Bund*, has hit the nail on the head when he writes concerning this method of defense: '. . . it will be continued until the Germans have gained time, or believe that the moment has arrived to find another solution, and to act accordingly.' We also admit that the enemy's entry into Combles was a tactical success. But it was not decisive, altho the enemy tried to make out that it was so. . . . According to Clausewitz a decision has been reached when one of the opposing forces has given up his object or the other has given way to him. That is not the position of affairs in the West. On the contrary, the conflict of strength still goes on. I believe that the Allies will give up their object of driving us out of France and Belgium before we yield them what they want by evacuating the territory. But there is no doubt much work before us in the West, in view of the enemy's equipment in artillery."

According to this critic the German plan is to inflict disproportionately heavy losses on the Allies, and in this case the loss of a village or two does not matter; indeed, he argues, it is a real gain to Germany to let the enemy have the ground at the price which they are made to pay for it. Turning then to the question of Russia, we find that Major Moraht reflects a very general sentiment when he says:

> "The English Minister of War, Lord Kitchener's successor, Lloyd-George, replied to an American interviewer lately that Russia would fight to the death. The only question then is when Russia's military death will take place. Russia's strength is her supply of men; her weakness is her lack of material. In the first regard she has suffered terribly since June 1, the beginning of the summer offensive. According to the evidence of the Kief Central Identification Service, the Russian losses up to the middle of September were 67,333 officers and 756,580 men. To these must be added the enormous losses on September 16 and 17 on Prince Leopold of Bavaria's front, where 'many thousands of dead Russians' covered the battle-field. . . . Since the middle of September, the total Russian losses have amounted to 100,000 men, so that the total summer offensive—apart from the war in Transylvania—has cost the Russians the loss of nearly a million officers and men. If we add to this the operations in the Dobrudja, Armenia, and Persia, the fulfilment of the prediction of the perhaps cynical prophecy of the English War Minister is not so very, very far distant."

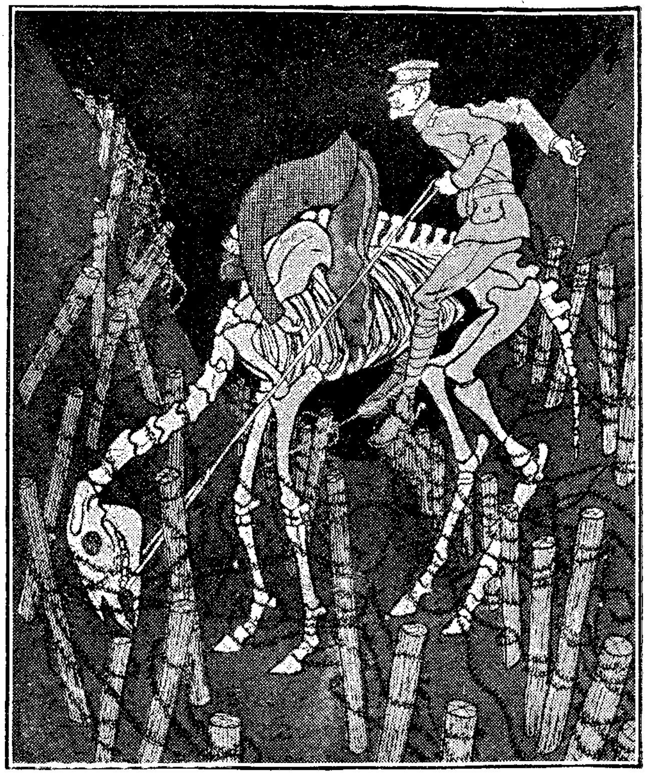
An official statement recently issued from the headquarters of the German General Staff says:

> "The attacking Powers without any doubt conceived and planned a battle of the greatest style, destined to change radically the general strategical situation on the war-theaters of three continents. What is the result? An inflection of the unshakable German front hardly noticeable even on maps of the largest scale.
>
> "The gain of this inflection, according to conservative calculation, cost about 600,000 men, a loss that means 2,000 men for each square kilometer of terrane transformed into a desert. . . . . .



HELPING HINDENBURG HOME.

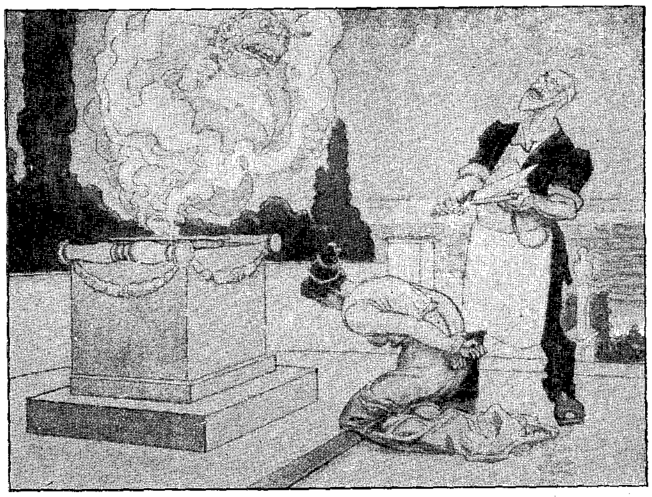
—*Land and Water* (London).



THAT GREAT OFFENSIVE!

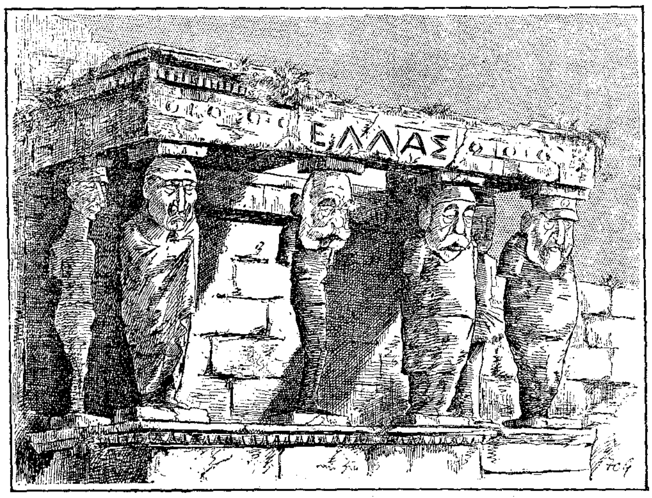
—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE SAME EVENT SEEN FROM OPPOSITE ANGLES



THE SACRIFICE OF GREECE.

VOICE FROM OLYMPUS—"Hurry up, Venizelos, or something might happen to prevent it." —© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



HELLAS—HÉLAS!

—*Westminster Gazette.*

THE DOMINANT INFLUENCE IN GREECE—ENGLAND OR GERMANY?

"The result of the Somme battle, therefore, can be stated as follows: The enemy did not succeed in breaking through the German lines. Neither did he crush the German forces, which would have meant the shaking of the German West front. The enemy did not even obtain the modest aim of detaining a sufficient number of German troops on the Western front in order to impede a great German action in another war-theater. Conquered Dobrudja and liberated Transylvania are proofs of this."

## UNHAPPY GREECE

WHEN COMIC-OPERA SITUATIONS occur in real life, the results are often tragic. That is what we are now witnessing in Greece. The changes of cabinets are kaleidoscopic; the Army is first mobilized, then demobilized at the word of Powers who possess no sovereignty over it, and we are faced with the quaint situation of an ex-Premier—backed by a considerable portion of the population—in open revolt, not against the sovereign, but against his policy. How the same situation appeals to different observers can be seen from a glance at the German and English press. We find the *Frankfurter Zeitung* writing:

> "The new Balkan war kindled by the treason of Roumania has influenced developments in Greece, so that we have to reckon with an early decision. Internal communications are so imperfect that even the Government has not the means to influence the decision of Greece. We must leave this to the few Germans in Athens. The military revolution in Saloniki shows better than the revolution at Athens, in which the diplomatists doubtless have a hand, the goal which the Entente intends to reach. But whatever may be the decision, the figure of the King of Greece, against whom all steps taken by the Entente are directed, will remain honorable in our eyes as that of a martyr to the freedom and dignity of his people. If mighty nations which stand as the protectors of international law and of humanity would undertake this task in real earnest and disinterestedly, if they were really the advocates of justice and of the enslaved weak, and not the servants of gold and the strong, there would arise a flaming protest against the injustices being committed in Athens. But affairs will continue in Athens as at present. King Constantine will obey or will be the prisoner of the Entente."

Viewed from the Allied standpoint, affairs in Greece look utterly different. The London *Outlook* remarks:

> "The position to which King Constantine has reduced his country is that none of the belligerents care whether Greece continues neutral or not. Certainly her intervention would not be worth any considerable claim for territorial aggrandizement as a reward for services rendered. As the King admitted to an interviewer, the Bulgarian occupation of Greek towns and the entry of Roumania have greatly complicated the situation. The consequent dispersal of Bulgaria's strength is an element of weakness which may shortly be made apparent. The cutting of communications between Berlin and Constantinople and the failure of King Fox's *coup* might mean that the Turks would be the enemy to be ejected from the parts of Greece now in possession of Bulgaria. How readily Germany would sacrifice Greece is indicated by the reported statement of von Hindenburg that 'the capitulation of the Greek Army was the basis of the Bulgarian demands and that as an ally Germany had to yield to the demand.' The only result of the Court intrigues has been to leave unhappy Greece without a friend."

While *The Outlook* is slightly contemptuous, another influential London weekly, *The Spectator*, is distinctly menacing in tone:

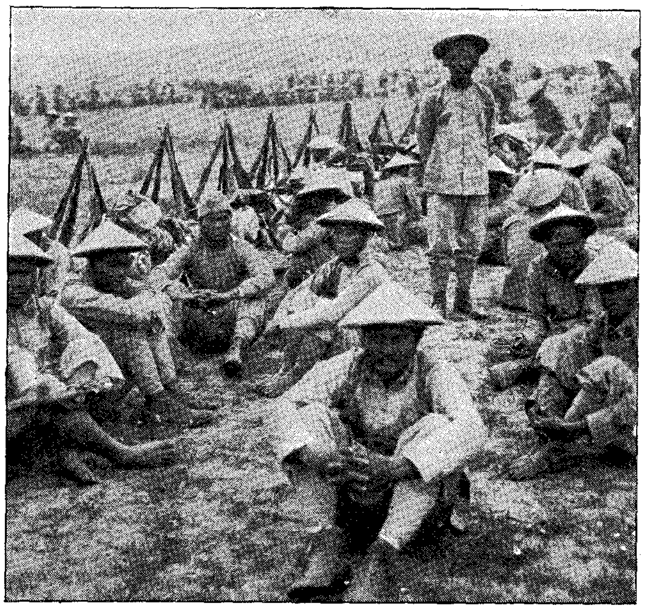
> "We are sorry for the position in which the Greek Government has been placed by those who have proved unworthy of the trust committed to them, and personally we should like even at the eleventh hour to see something done to help the unfortunate Greek nation, as distinct from its Government. At any rate, neither the British people nor the British Government will want to be vindictive or to demand their full pound of flesh. But if the Greeks are to escape the consequences of the criminal follies committed by their Government, there must be an end to all further trifling and a cessation of that muddy mixture of perfidy and procrastination which has hitherto passed in Greece for high policy."

**OUR TRADE WITH INDIA GROWS**—Large slices of the cake of India's commerce which once fell to the lot of Germany and Austria are now coming America's way, and British merchants and shippers are not overpleased at the prospect. How greatly our trade with India has increased since the war began may be seen from the comments on the official figures published in the Calcutta *Telegraph*. Its editor writes:

> "As to the United States, the hardware imports show a large increase, and there is also a great expansion in metals and metal manufactures imported from America. Tinned plates, for instance, have risen from $16,667 in the three months ending with June, 1914, to $591,667 in the corresponding period of the present year. The returns show that the total imports of motor-cars, motor-cycles, and accessories which in the three months ending with June, 1914, were valued at $975,000, amounted in the corresponding period of the current year to $1,616,667."

Meanwhile, American exporters would do well to keep an eye upon the activities of Japan in this new market, for the enterprising subjects of the Mikado are pushing their wares with remarkable vigor. *The Telegraph* tells us that—

> "The expansion of the Japanese trade in textiles is pronounced, and for the three months ending with June the imports of hardware from Japan are valued at over $383,000 as compared with $266,667 in the corresponding period of 1914, when peace obtained. In the same period, imports of apparel from Japan have risen from $58,334 to $133,334, of glass and glassware from $166,667 to nearly $816,600, and of beer from nil to $83,334. And this is not the complete list, but it goes to show the rapidity of the expansion of the Japanese trade."



FRANCE'S CHINESE TROOPS.

These Annamite soldiers from French Cochin-China form part of that curiously polyglot assemblage of soldiers that General Sarrail is reported to have called his "rag-tag and bobtail army."

BRINGING IN THE PRISONERS.

To safeguard against secrets leaking out through prisoners, the French before Saloniki blindfold all the captives taken until the prison-camp is reached and they are safely interned.

TWO STRANGE SCENES FROM THE SALONIKI FRONT.

## JAPAN'S CONSTITUTION JARRED

NO SMALL STIR is agitating the Japanese press at the appointment of Count Terauchi as Premier, and many papers hold that it has been secured in an unconstitutional manner. According to Japanese custom, the outgoing Premier recommends his successor, and on this occasion Marquis Okuma, on his retirement, suggested that Viscount Kato, the leader of the majority in the House, should succeed him. Then that remarkable group of Elder Statesmen—collectively known in Japan as the *Genro*—took a hand, and, the papers allege, forced the selection of Count Terauchi upon the Emperor. This action of the *Genro* has raised a commotion in Japan, and the Tokyo *Ashai* angrily charges that the Constitution has been violated. It says:

> "The *Genro* are not recognized in the Japanese Constitution nor in the laws of Japan. The *Genro* are recognized by the Throne as the elder statesmen who rendered good services since the restoration of Meiji. But they should have no political power. The Premier is the chief executive of the nation. He is the most important instrument of the Constitution, together with the National Diet. The *Genro* should have respected the opinion of the Premier and should have paid attention to his recommendation of the leader of the majority as his successor."

Its attitude is supported by the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, which remarks:

> "The *Genro* were afraid that popular clamor might be raised against Count Terauchi. So they made a quick job of it. There is no doubt that a Terauchi ministry will be opposed by the nation. The question is whether or not the Government of Japan is to be conducted to forward the wishes of the people and whether the spirit of the Constitution is to be fulfilled. It is a purely constitutional question."

The Tokyo *Yorodzu* is opposed to the Premier, both on constitutional and personal grounds, and looks forward to a bad time both at home and abroad:

> "Count Terauchi robbed the liberty of the people in Korea. The fact that the Terauchi ministry was recommended forcibly by the *Genro* forbodes ill for the future. Newspapers will be supprest, and the liberty of the people will be robbed, and the nation generally opprest. But the more opprest they are, the greater will their antagonism be against the ministry. . . . . . .
>
> "We maintain that the failures of our Chinese diplomacy in the past were not due to the faults of the diplomatic officials, but to the faults of the militarists. The diplomatic officials have been overawed by the militarists, so that the latter were practically able to carry out their own selfish plans. We scorn the diplomatic officials for being overawed by the militarists. The Terauchi ministry now expects to conduct its China diplomacy from the War Office. . . . . . .
>
> "It is the duty of the Japanese nation to oppose the Terauchi ministry on that account."

The Tokyo *Kokumin* supports the Premier and denies that his appointment was either unexpected or unconstitutional:

> "The appointment and dismissal of a minister of the Empire is a prerogative of the Emperor, and the subjects of the Emperor have no right to question it. That the Terauchi ministry would succeed the Okuma ministry had been expected by the nation."

One of the English papers in Tokyo, *The Japan Advertiser*, tells us that all the excitement is based on a misconception of the Constitution by the Japanese press. It defends the *Genro*, who have long been the real rulers of Japan, and says:

> "Most of the Japanese newspapers are attacking the recent action of the *Genro* as unconstitutional. The word constitutional has for years been constantly misused by the Japanese press. The action of the *Genro* was constitutional, yet strange to say the *Genro* do not derive their power through the Constitution, nor does such a body as the *Genro* exist, constitutionally. They were the consequential development of a Constitution which created an absolute monarchy with all the exterior forms of a representative government. . . . . . .
>
> "With a Constitution which created an absolute monarchy with Western exterior forms of government and with a Sovereign who could not come directly in touch with the people, it was only natural that such a body of men as the *Genro* would develop, whose powers would be derived, not through the Constitution, but through the confidence reposed in them by the sovereign power—the Emperor."

Speaking of Count Terauchi's appointment, *The Japan Advertiser* caustically remarks:

> "The Elder Statesmen have once more conferred on Japan a cabinet devoid of any pretense of connection with representative institutions. Once more it is demonstrated that all the appurtenances of popular government with which we are familiar—the voters, registers, the elections, the legislators, and the parties—are a Western façade run up to modernize an old-style personal-government edifice, of which the interior arrangements are uniquely Japanese."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## SAVING THE CHILDREN'S TEETH

THE DENTIST HAS A CHANCE to do something big in the near future—something as epoch-making as the work of the medical man in wiping out yellow fever and making such former pest-holes as Havana and Rio the healthiest cities in the world. Rio spent a hundred millions in her antimosquito campaign, and the results are worth far more. She maintains to-day a "mosquito department," which sends out two inspectors after a single mosquito when a frightened citizen telephones that he has seen one. This is not funny; it is good business; for mosquitoes in Rio mean possible yellow fever, with a return to the unbearable conditions now happily done away with. What has this to do with dentistry? A good deal, in the way of illustration and warning, thinks Dr. Alfred C. Fones, of Bridgeport, Conn., writing in *The Dental Summary* (New York, November). Ninety-five millions of persons in the United States, Dr. Fones asserts, have one or more decayed teeth. And Dr. Osler has stated his belief that decayed teeth are causing more harm to the human race than alcohol. By a systematic campaign, with the expenditure of brains and money, "dental caries" tooth-decay, can be wiped out, just as yellow fever has been wiped out. This is the dentist's business, and it is, Dr. Fones thinks, "dentistry's next great step." He writes:

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"It is unnecessary at this time to reiterate or to enumerate the systemic disturbances that can and do arise from the septic conditions found in many unsanitary mouths. Our dental journals, and of late the medical journals, have given much space to this subject. The subject of septic conditions arising from imperfect and unsanitary dental operations is being thoroughly thrashed out in our conventions, and many believe that the solving of this problem and the forcing of the dentist to follow methods that would insure sanitary operations of all kinds would respond to the statement of Dr. Mayo, that the next great step in preventive medicine should be made by the dental profession.

"Altho it is most desirable that all dental operations and restorations should be done in the most scientific manner, yet this alone covers too small a field to be the great factor in the solution of the problem of lessening the evils of unsanitary mouths, which are the cause of so many preventable diseases. There are forty-five thousand dentists, in round numbers, in the United States. These men can at the most take care of but fifteen millions of people. There are, in other words, but fifteen millions of people out of ninety-five millions, who give sufficient thought to their teeth to visit the dentist with any degree of regularity. This leaves eighty millions of people who give little or no attention to their mouths, excepting possibly to have a tooth out when it aches. Most of these eighty millions form the great working-classes, who need sound teeth for good health, but for whom there is no provision in dentistry. How much sanitary, or unsanitary, dentistry can the man have, or his wife, or his children, who is earning twelve, fifteen, or eighteen dollars a week? These people suffer from septic poisoning due to diseased teeth, yet dental operations are out of their reach."

Decayed teeth are due to the action of acids on the teeth, followed by the work of microorganisms flourishing in the remains of food. To combat decay, the surface of the teeth must be kept absolutely clean; plaques, stains, and accretions must be removed; calcareous deposits around the gums must be done away with, and the presence of food débris made impossible. How shall this be done? Through the schools, replies Dr. Fones; and he points to the results already obtained in his home city as an evidence of the truth of his assertion. He describes Bridgeport's plan as follows:

"Every child submits to a thorough examination of the mouth and is given the prophylactic treatment. If, through ignorance, a parent objects and sends a note to the principal, asking that the child be excused from the prophylactic treatments, such wishes are recognized; but out of nearly twelve thousand children that we are handling in the public schools of Bridgeport this year, we have had fewer than sixty notes from

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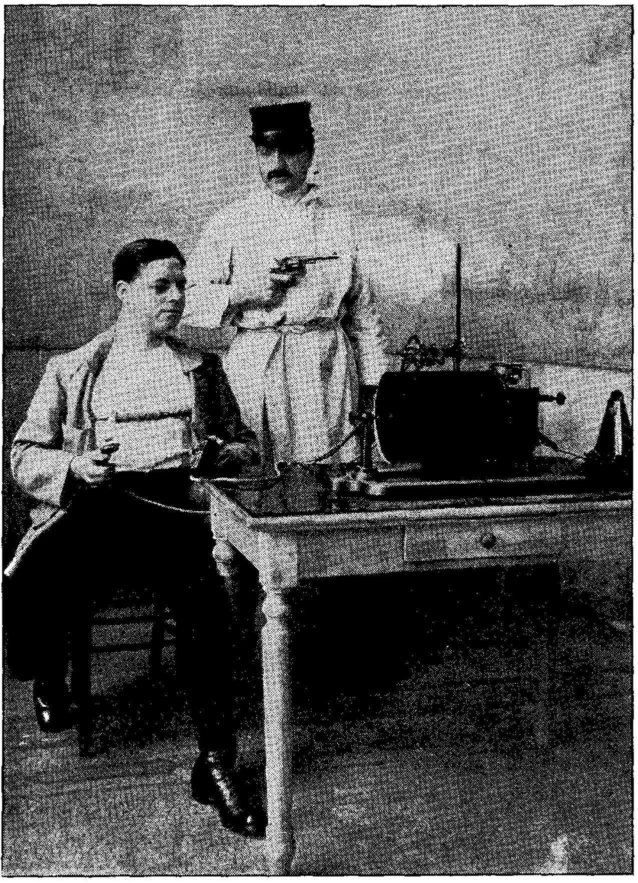
YOUNG NEW-YORKERS IN A TOOTH-BRUSH DRILL.

New York's 700,000 school-children, and thousands in other cities, are now given a regular drill in the care of their teeth.

the parents. This type of clinic costs about eighty cents per child per year. This city thus takes one-half the responsibility in educating and helping the children to preserve their teeth. The other half is placed upon the child and its parents, in seeing to the dietary and the proper home-care of the mouth.

"Almost any municipality can afford this type of clinic. It does not pauperize the child, and is in harmony with our American idea that we are glad to help those who help themselves. Not only will dental decay be greatly lessened under such a system, but a much greater interest will be aroused in the proper care and preservation of the teeth.

"The hardest work of all is that of educating the city officials sufficiently to secure an appropriation for such a clinic, and permission to enter the schools.



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IF HE JUMPS, HE FAILS.

The machine records any change in the pulse or respiration of this candidate for the French air-service, or the least trembling of his fingers. Specimen charts, showing results of this examination, are seen on the opposite page. This is only one of many tests.

"The plan we have adopted for our school work is as follows:

"When the child enters school in the first grade, his mouth is carefully examined, conditions recorded, and his teeth given a thorough prophylactic treatment. Classroom talks are given by the supervisors, and tooth-brush drills begun. The teacher records on the blackboard, morning and afternoon, those who have and who have not brushed their teeth. It is our effort to see that, during the course of the year, each child has four prophylactic treatments, also repeated tooth-brush drills and classroom talks. When these children enter the second grade, the same form of treatment and teaching is followed, and so on, up to and including their period in the fifth grade. Stereopticon lectures are given to the children of the third, fourth, and fifth grades, the still higher grades being accommodated if there is room for them. Pamphlets containing illustrations are given out to be carried home by the children—reaching, in this way, the parents. Many of the children entering school at six years of age have the first permanent molars in place, with cavities developing in the fissures on the masticating and buccal surfaces. In order to start these children with sound permanent teeth, we are having these small cavities filled, in the schools, by a woman dentist. This operative work we term preventive dentistry, for, in filling these small cavities at this early age, we are preventing the more serious ones later on. No attempt is made to do general reparative work, but we have the paid services of a dentist, centrally located in the city, who will relieve the school-children from toothache when they present cards which have been given to them by the principal of the school. By such a system the child is under instruction, education, and preventive treatment for the preservation of his teeth for the first five years of his school life, so that if, when leaving school, his teeth are decayed, he has no one to blame but himself. . . . . . .

"What is the next great step in dentistry? Is it not some definite, practical plan for prevention?

"Until we have something that promises even greater results in reducing the great flood of dental decay, I ask you to give this plan, as presented to you, your most serious consideration."

## TESTING AIRMEN IN FRANCE

MEN FAR ABOVE THE AVERAGE in physical and mental equipment are the ones France desires for her military aviators. No dullards need apply. Applicants are tested by apparatus designed according to the latest methods of the world's laboratories, especially to ascertain their quickness in responding to impressions received through the senses. This system of tests, says Mr. George Pelles, in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, October), has saved both time and money, and has filled the French air-service with alert, manly men. We are about to spend some millions in improved aeroplanes for our Army. Why not invest a few hundreds in chronoscopes, ergographs, and "tremblers," and put them to the same use that has shown results in France? If there was ever work that requires steadiness of nerve and lightning quickness of response it is military aviation. Why not test for these qualities before their absence causes disaster? Says Mr. Pelles:

"The candidate or prospective airman must go through several tests. His senses of hearing, feeling, and seeing are measured, and the length of time it takes him to give expression to the impressions that he receives is recorded by the instruments.

"For this purpose the chronoscope of Dr. d'Arsonval is used. The chronoscope consists of a dial, upon which is fastened a hand or indicator which makes a complete revolution of the dial per second. The edge of the dial is divided into one hundred equal parts. The hand, which is set in motion by the examiner by means of an electromagnetic device embodied in a small instrument called a 'hammer,' is brought to a stop by the candidate in squeezing the two strips of metal together which he holds in his right hand. The attendant announces that the greater the speed attained, the better will be the applicant's chance to pass. So that the candidate's 'personal equation,' for that is what they term the result of an examination, may be ascertained, the doctor taps a tin box with the aforementioned 'hammer,' thereby starting the indicator on the dial. As soon as the sound of the hammer on the tin box reaches the candidate's ears, he squeezes the metal strips in his hand, consequently stopping the index-hand which indicates the number of hundredths of a second taken to record his impression.

"In recording the impressions of touch the same instruments are used. The hammer in this case is used to touch the candidate, usually about the head or neck, without visual notice from him. When the tap of the hammer is felt by the candidate he again presses the metal strips, thus recording his time for expressing impressions of touch.

"In ascertaining the candidate's personal equation in regard to the sense of sight the same process is pursued. The hammer is prest to the table and the hand on the dial is stopt as soon as the meeting of the hammer and the table are noticed by the candidate. An acceptable, successful, or 'good' candidate will usually register impressions of hearing or touch in fifteen one-hundredths of a second after receiving the impressions, and in nineteen one-hundredths of a second for sight impressions. Unsuccessful or 'bad' candidates run as high as thirty one-hundredths for hearing, thirty-nine one-hundredths for touch, and forty-eight one-hundredths for sight.

"The foregoing examinations are not all the candidate has to go through. The next test is that of the candidate's nerve-strength or, to be more explicit, the test to ascertain his ability to withstand shock. An instrument known as the pneumograph, which is used in this operation, is placed about the candidate's chest and records the rate of his respiration. At the same time he holds an instrument called the 'trembler' in his hand, and as his hand shakes or trembles, so it is registered. Also he has the two fingers next to the thumb of his other hand placed and fastened into an apparatus resembling the finger of a glove, which is likewise attached by wire to the registering cylinder. This device records the heart-action or pulse of the candidate and is called the *doigtier*. The revolving registering cylinder, mentioned above, is covered with lampblack, and a sensitive needle from each of the three parts to be tested digs a furrow into the lampblack, which denotes simultaneously the candidate's heart, respiratory and nerve action before and at the time the shock to the nerves is given. The shock consists either of the firing of a revolver close to the candidate, or the exploding of magnesium used in taking flash-lights, or the placing of a cloth dipped in ice-water upon the bare skin.

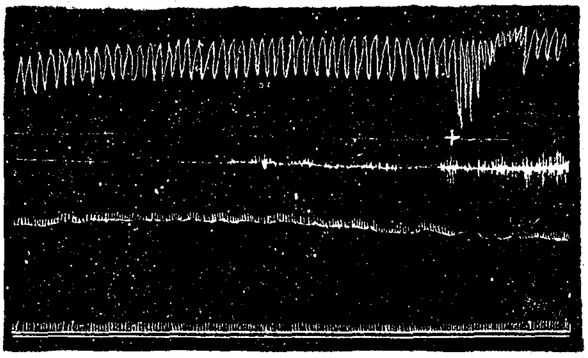
"There is yet one more test through which the candidate must pass, namely, the ability to resist or withstand fatigue of the fingers, hands, and arms. In accomplishing this an instrument called the 'ergograph of Mosso,' with modifications and improvements by Camus, is used. By placing the hand palm up upon the apparatus and inserting a finger into a pocket which is connected with a weight, and bending the finger so that the weight is raised, a record is made of the 'curves' and their number from the time the candidate begins this fatigue-producing exercise until the muscles of the hand and arm are too tired to proceed further. This test is essential, as the airman has much exercise for the hands and arms in flying.

"These ordeals, designed as they are according to the latest findings of physiological and psychological laboratories all over the world, demand that a prospective candidate be far above the average in physical and mental equipment in order to make a satisfactory showing. A dullard can not win his spurs.

"The French air-service shows the results of this system. It is filled with alert, manly men—men whose physique and mentality demand bravery, alertness, and efficiency. In constructing this arm of the service for the United States some such scientific criteria should be adopted."

**CANDY: THE DRUNKARD'S FRIEND**—If any man doubt that candy will cure him of the drink habit, says *The Medical World*, as quoted in *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia, October 19), he can easily test it. This paper goes on:

"The man who puts lots of molasses on his wheat-cakes at breakfast will find himself gradually forgetting to step in for his customary drink on his way to his work. If the man who 'goes out' between times for liquid refreshments will go into a candy-store instead and get five or ten cents' worth of candy, and eat it, he will be surprized at the effect, for it will not be very long until he will have a box of candy in his pocket or desk. It has often been noted that, in theaters where candy is sold during the intermissions, 'going out to see a man' does not prevail to anything like the extent it does in other theaters where no candy-selling is permitted. Not one man in a hundred knows why he forgot to 'go out and see a man' after he had bought a box of candy for his companion and eaten a little of it himself for politeness' sake."

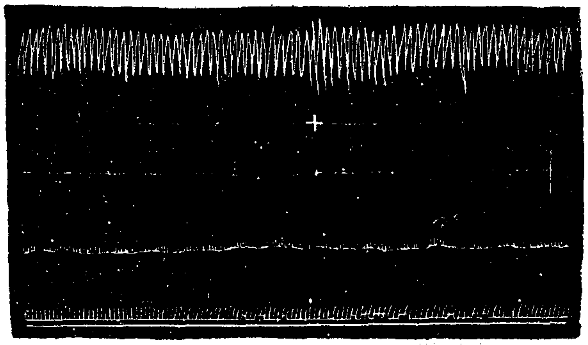


THIS CANDIDATE FAILED.

The time of the revolver-shot is indicated by the white cross; the candidate's nerves were not equal to the shock, he jumped nearly "out of his skin," and his hand trembled.

## THE LOSS OF THE TURNOVER

IT IS DOUBTFUL whether we shall have anything to eat at all if this goes on. That ruthless iconoclast, the editor of *The Guide to Nature*, who has already deprived us of potato-seed and hominy, now assures us that the "turnover," that solace of our happy childhood, is no more. He mourns its loss on an editorial page ironically headed, "For Those With Good Appetites," and maliciously dedicates his elegy to THE LITERARY DIGEST, which, he says, has "copied all my plaintive moanings about the things that the human race has lost." That these lost treasures are really lost is proved, he says, by the fact that even the large circulation of *The Guide to Nature* combined with that of THE LITERARY DIGEST has failed thus far to bring any potato-balls to light except those that are decidedly vestigial, and none with seeds that he has thus far been able to germinate. He goes on:



THIS CANDIDATE WAS ACCEPTED.

When the revolver was fired (at the point indicated by the white cross) the candidate's pulse, breath, and hand gave almost no evidence of disturbance, and remained (as shown by the chart) as steady as before—showing a shock-proof nervous system.

"The correspondence in regard to hominy still goes merrily on, and several stenographers are rattling away at their typewriters and telling innumerable correspondents that we are not searching for lye-hulled corn, but for hominy. We have had all sorts of grits, various things that look like Japanese rice, some like sheep's teeth, some like mush in milk, and still others in all sorts of concoctions. But thus far, LITERARY DIGEST, in spite of your jocose remark about 'this startling revelation,' etc., let it be known to you and others that not one ounce of real hominy has materialized at this office. . . . . . .

"While speaking of the lost things, let me ask where is the old fellow who does not remember the delicious apple turnovers of his boyhood, especially if he is a New-Englander? Now wait a moment. Stop right where you are. Do not deluge us with letters telling that when you make apple pies, you still take the apple that is left over, put it in a piece of crust and bake it. Do not tell us how you stew apples and put them in dumplings. That sort of dumpling business is pot apple pie and not an apple turnover, so called because it really was a turnover. If all New-Englanders had lived by the seashore, I am sure they would have called it an apple porpoise, because the movements of an apple turnover, when dropt into boiling fat, are not unlike those of a porpoise rolling in the sea. How they were made so that the edges did not split open I do not know. It is a lost art. Like the Damascus swords which, history tells us, could be bent from tip to handle without breaking, these apple turnovers were bent from edge to edge and the edges would stick. Oh, the delicious anticipations as they tumbled and rolled and turned over in that boiling fat!

"Is there anything that brings more clearly to mind the domestic scenes in that New England kitchen than the vision of Grandma standing there, right hand poised in mid-air as if she were about to harpoon a porpoise, left hand on her hip, with calm complacency in her attitude that said, 'I can make the most delicious mingling of apple and wheat that ever was made.'

"Apple turnovers, as they disappeared, passed through a process of reversion. For a time, they were known in some New England restaurants, but the apple stuffing was crude, the crust was crude, and the edges seemed to have been turned over and riveted down. No one would want to eat the edges of these degenerate turnovers.

"So I set on the shelf the memory of those delicious apple turnovers in company with potato-seed, hominy and milk, fried hominy, hominy pie, the real old pot apple pie, and—now go slow—huckleberry hollow! But that is another story. When my correspondents shall have showered me with letters and shall in vain try to prove that apple turnovers have not vanished, then I will sing the threnody of huckleberry hollow. Until then, *hic jacet applus turnoveris; requiescat in pace.*"

## "SOLDIER'S HEART"

WHY DO SOLDIERS SUFFER so much from weak hearts? The phenomenon has been particularly noticeable during the present war, and a good deal about it has been printed in the medical journals. The doctors do not agree on the cause. Sir James Barr, in an article contributed to *American Medicine* (September), states his belief that it is due to overdevelopment of the thyroid gland. Other authorities regard its cause as strain of the heart-muscle. Sir James Mackenzie and Dr. Robert D. Rudolf, a Canadian military surgeon, believe it to be due to general instability of the circulation, caused by neurasthenia. All agree that the modern methods of warfare are responsible for it. Dr. Rudolf gives his views in *The Canadian Medical Association Journal* (September), and they are epitomized in an editorial appearing in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 28). We read:

"Rudolf points out that soldier's heart, as witnessed at the French front, can hardly be due to strain of the heart-muscle, to which it has been largely attributed, for the reason that trench warfare does not give rise to strain sufficient to damage a previously healthy heart-muscle. On the other hand, the strain to which the nerves are subjected by the mode of warfare in France no doubt has much influence. All kinds of functional nerve-conditions are encountered, including nervous instabilities of the circulation. The heart and vessels are very largely under the control of the nervous system, and the rate of the pulse is perhaps a better index of the state of this system than anything else. Moreover, as Rudolf points out, when the whole nervous system is under such tension it will yield, if at all, at its weakest point, and the weakest point varies in different individuals. If a person's circulation is his weakest point, then that is where it is most likely to give way. Rudolf's conclusions are as follows: The condition called 'soldier's heart' is not an entity, but includes merely the worst examples of a circulatory instability that grades up from the nearly normal to a degree so great that it may completely incapacitate the patient. The circulatory instability has often been there before and is merely brought into prominence or exaggerated by the unusual physical and mental surroundings of a soldier's life. The very same condition occurs, only more rarely, in civil life. In many cases the condition appears to be caused or precipitated by infection, also by nerve-shock or strain."

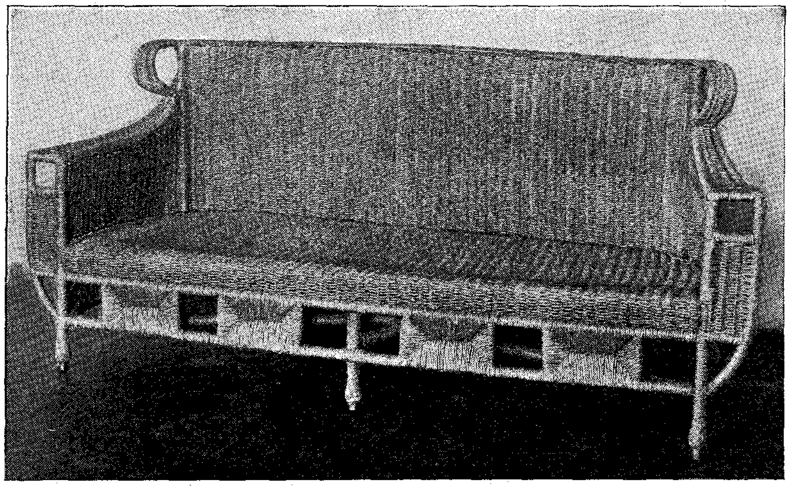
In conclusion, the writer remarks that the question is of very considerable importance, as the irritable heart occurs more or less frequently in civil life. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the problem will be solved in the near future.

## SPUN PAPER

A LARGE AND RAPID INCREASE in the demand for products made of paper is reported by Mr. Rolf Thelen in *The American Exporter* (New York, November). This opens a promising field for manufacture, Mr. Thelen thinks, especially in articles made from "spun" paper, also called "paper cord" or "paper yarn." This is made in various ways, but generally of long strips of paper twisted or crusht until they have become round or nearly so. The use of this material is not new. Paper cord was used during the Civil War, but circumstances have recently combined to promote the use of spun paper products. The writer goes on to say:

"Probably the most common method of making paper yarn in the United States consists in cutting rolls of paper into long ribbons or strips, and subsequently passing these strips through spinning machines, which are adapted to make the particular kind of yarn which is desired. One kind of yarn is made from paper which has been coated with a thin layer of cotton fleece, and subsequently cut into strips. In another process the sheet of pulp is cut into strips of the required width by means of jets of water which play upon it, and the paper is then ready for the spinning heads as soon as it leaves the paper machine, subsequent splitting not being necessary.

"In still another process the pulp is not first made into a sheet, as is done in most cases, but is passed through a centrifugal spinning head, which spins it into yarn at one operation. So far as is known, this kind of paper yarn is little used in the United States, tho it is true that some very promising samples have been exhibited. The main drawback to its use at present seems to be lack of strength.



Illustrations with this article by courtesy of "The American Exporter," New York.

A SETTEE MADE OF SPUN PAPER.

The paper reeds are woven over a wood and rattan frame.

"Probably the largest single use of spun paper in the United States lies in the manufacture of 'fiber' rugs. These rugs have become popular recently, and may be purchased in almost any department-store throughout the country. There are probably at least twenty-five fiber-rug factories in the United States, and altho their total output is not known, it is stated that one of them alone is turning out twenty-five tons of rugs daily. Most of the rugs are made entirely of paper, but there are several concerns that are putting out rugs that have an admixture of cotton or wool. There are several ways of obtaining the patterns in rugs. Probably the two commonest are by means of different colored yarns, and by stenciling. Both of these methods are comparatively simple and yield good results. When colored yarns are used, the colors are added to the pulp before it is made into paper, and when the design is stenciled on, this operation is performed after the rug has been woven.

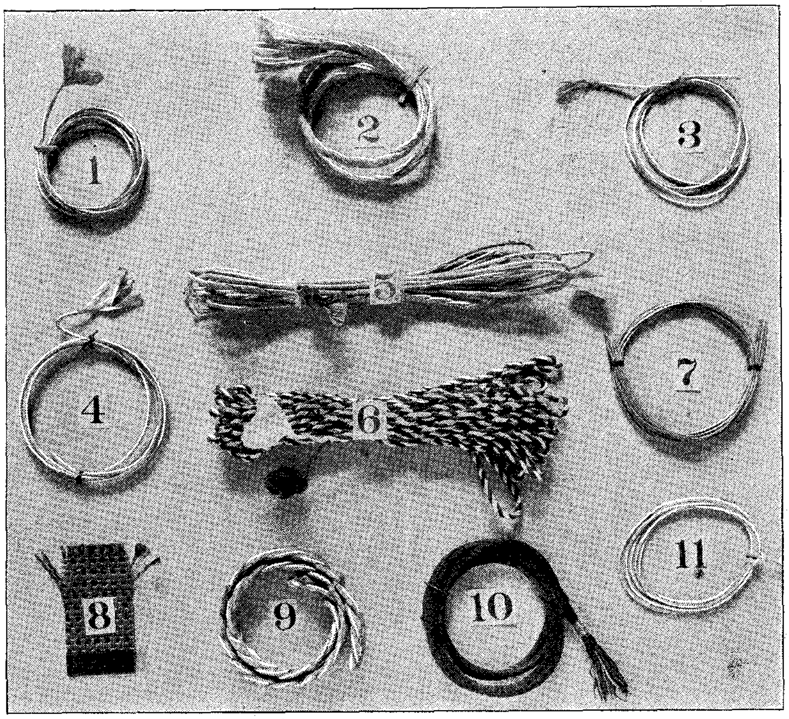
"There are several firms which make a specialty of woven-paper furniture, and there seems every reason to suppose that as it becomes better known the demand for it will increase. Most of the furniture of this type is made by weaving spun-paper reeds over a frame of wood."

Paper cord and rope are made in a variety of sizes and styles and find many different uses. Mr. Thelen reports two types of paper cord; namely, cord which is all paper, and cord with a core of hemp, manila, or sisal. Both are used in the United States, but the former in larger quantities. He goes on:

"The most obvious use for paper cord is the tying of packages, and it is made in a number of weights and styles for this purpose. Special twines are made for the tying of raw wool, and other special uses for which paper twine is especially suited are receiving attention from the manufacturers. One of the most inviting uses, and one which has appealed to paper-twine makers, is as binder twine. Unfortunately, a suitable paper twine has not as yet been developed, but much time and effort have been devoted to experimental work. . . . . . .

"Seaming cords for standing seams on upholstery and for similar purposes are made of paper in many cases, and it is reported that the paper cords are preferred on account of their smoothness and freedom from loose fibers. Certain brands of electrical insulating tubing, known in the trade as 'loom,' have one or more layers of paper cord disposed between the inner and outer coverings, and this cord finds a number of other uses in the electrical field.

"The manufacture of bags from woven-paper fabrics offers very many interesting possibilities, and manufacturers are already exploring the new fields assiduously. In the United States less attention has been paid to the development of the heavier bagging, efforts having been confined to specialties such as woven onion-bags, coffee-bags, tobacco-clipping bags, and so on. An interesting development in the cotton flour-sack has recently occurred, and, tho not strictly in the field of paper fabrics, may be mentioned, since the same idea has been applied to woven-paper bags. In brief, the improvement consists in lining the cotton or woven-paper fabric with a sheet of pulp on one side. This sheet of pulp appears on the inside of the finished sack, and makes a perfectly tight and sanitary package, preventing the flour from coming out and dirt and moisture from entering. It is reported that numerous flour millers are now shipping part of their output in this type of package.



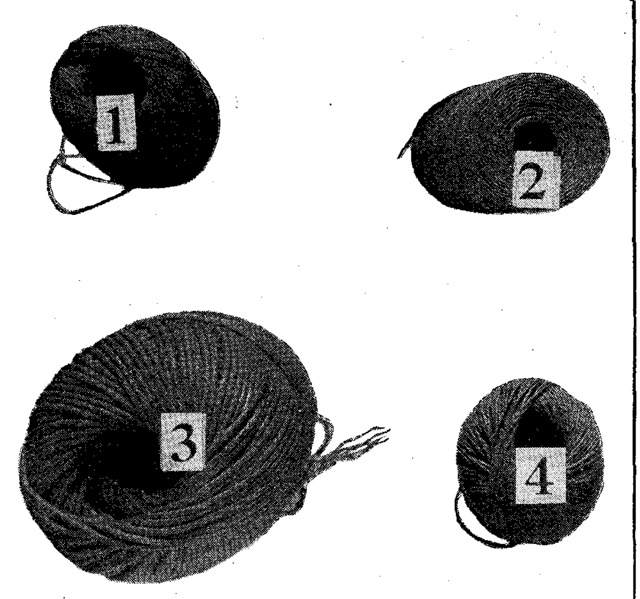
A VARIETY OF SPUN-PAPER PRODUCTS.

1. Seaming cord, two strips of paper twisted into a single strand. 2. Lath yarn, 16 strips of paper twisted into a single strand. 3. Four-strand fleece twine. 4. Baby carriage reed, two strips of paper around a solid wire core. 5. Spun-paper cords and braids used in "fiber" furniture. 6. Variegated two-strand crêpe-paper rope, used in basketry. 7. Single-strand fleece twine. 8. Sample of fiber rug, showing individual single-strand yarns. 9. Heavy braid used in "fiber" furniture. 10. Handle cord, used as filling for leather luggage handles. 11. Single-strand seating cord, used in "fiber" furniture. Paper ropes are also used for towing and other heavy purposes.

"The sudden popularity of paper-matting valises and bags is truly wonderful. This matting is made with paper warp and cotton filling, and was originally intended to imitate the grass and reed mattings. . . . The popularity of these matting cases is well illustrated by the fact that imitations made from solid sheets of cardboard, stamped to represent paper matting, are now on the market. . . . . . .

"Besides the uses which have been mentioned, there are a number of others for which twisted paper and its products are adapted. Thus, paper matting is used in making cases for carrying thermos bottles; fancy-paper rope is used for decorations; paper ropes are used for towing and other heavy duties; seaming cords are used for a multitude of purposes that have not been stated; paper fabrics of many different kinds, both mixed with other textile materials and made of paper alone, are used in making clothing of various sorts; linoleum backing, and the backing for artificial leather are sometimes made of paper fabric; and there are now under development several new uses which are kept more or less secret, but which give promise of success.

"It can be seen, even from this more or less superficial description of the uses and possibilities of twisted paper yarn and its products, that there is an important field ahead of them, and experts are giving the subject special study and consideration."



CORDS AND ROPES OF SPUN PAPER.

1. Single-strand package twine. 2. Package twine wound on a tube. 3. Heavy package twine, six strands, each with hemp core. 4. Single-strand package twine, medium weight.

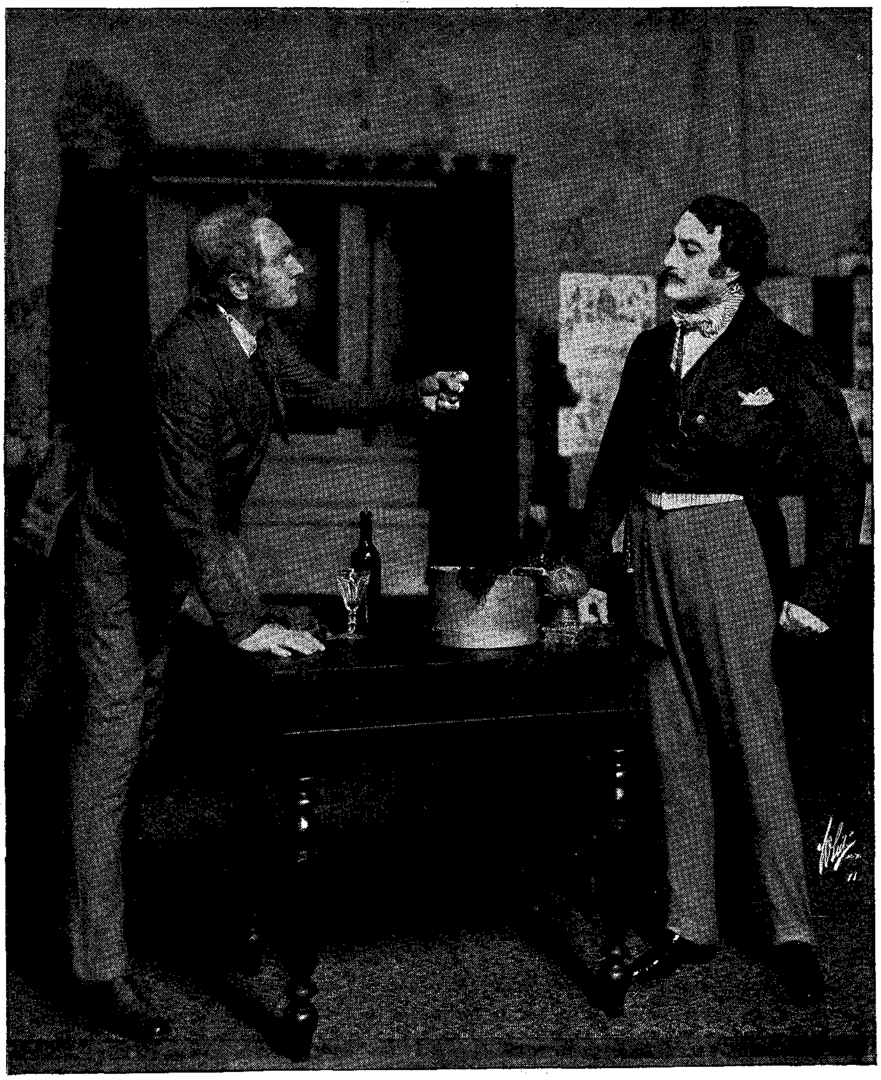
**ALCOHOL FROM BANANAS**—The development of an industry closely related to the banana trade and about to receive an impetus from American interests is reported by Consul E. M. Lawton at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, who is quoted in *Drug and Chemical Markets* (New York, October 25). Says this paper:

"Bananas suitable for export must always be a certain size or number of 'hands.' The rejection of smaller bunches by the fruit companies has always been a source of complaint and also of loss to the planters. It is now proposed to use them in the manufacture of alcohol. By executive order, the President of Honduras has signed a contract by which an American of long experience in the fruit business in the tropics, representing a company of American capitalists, is granted the right to erect a distillery at San Pedro Sula, Honduras. The concessionaire has deposited $25,000 with the Government as an earnest of good faith, which is to be credited toward export duties on the alcohol at 3 cents gold per gallon. He will also pay 4,000 pesos annually (about $2,000) for salaries of Government inspectors, as distillation of spirits is a Government monopoly. He agrees to take all the bananas offered up to 200,000 bunches monthly at a fixt price of 30 cents gold per hundredweight. The concessionaire must begin distilling within one year from the date of congressional approbation of the concession. This new industry will be a valuable stimulus for the northern section of Honduras. The Department of Fomento of the Honduras Government has also approved the company's application for the right to build a sugar-mill and a paper-mill near the distillery. The company proposes to supply planters with funds for planting sugar-cane on the worn-out banana lands, and will also distil from the cane, the bagasse of which is to be used in the manufacture of paper. Experiments will be made in the manufacture of paper from banana waste. The company is capitalized at $500,000."

# LETTERS - AND - ART

## ARE YOU A THACKERAYAN?

A TEST of who's a real Thackerayan seems to be afforded by the new play of Mr. Langdon Mitchell, "Major Pendennis." "Anybody who is anybody knows *Major Pendennis*," says the New York *Times* critic, quoting *Harry Foker*, but he thinks "this particular grouping of the elect is growing less numerous." That he considers himself safe within the charmed circle seems to follow from his assertion that Mr. Mitchell, "loving his original not wisely but too well, has been more faithful to Thackeray than to the theater." Mr. Heywood Broun, too, convinced of the poor dramatic qualities of the new piece, tells the *Tribune* readers that "Major Pendennis" may not be "conscientiously recommended to any save those who know and love the novel." Another critic, Mr. Towse, of *The Evening Post*, who will allow you no doubt of his belief that he is a good Thackerayan, falls back on a *mot* of Whistler, uttered on a different occasion, and adapts it to his own purpose of asking, "Why drag in Thackeray?" Tho Mr. Mitchell dragged in Thackeray once before when he provided Mrs. Fiske with a play about "Becky Sharp," his present venture makes Mr. Towse "marvel at the audacity which could make it possible":



*CAPTAIN COSTIGAN* ARGUES IT WITH *MAJOR PENDENNIS.*

They fall out over the question of *Pen* and "*the Fotheringay.*" When the *Captain* demands satisfaction, the *Major* comes up short with: "Tell me, sir, if you're for pistol and ball, I'm your man. I'm not afraid of any Costigan that ever murdered the King's English."

"Actually it does not much matter whether he meant to preserve the main outlines of the original story, or simply to give corporal form to some of the principal characters in a plot more or less of his own devising, for he has done neither one thing nor the other, but in trying to grapple with both horns of an unavoidable dilemma, has slipt, disastrously, between them. In the endeavor to reproduce as much as possible of his author in a specified time, he has given at once too much and too little, the result being devitalized personages and constructive chaos. As a matter of fact, the task which he set himself was, from the very nature of it, plainly impossible. It may be granted that he has displayed considerable ingenuity in packing a large amount of unmanageable material within very narrow limits, but that is scarcely a valid excuse—and certainly affords no compensation—for the mutilations, omissions, additions, transformations, and general bedevilment to which he has subjected, quite unnecessarily, one of the greatest masterpieces of Victorian fiction."

Mr. Towse balks at the attempt to give "a summary of the resemblances and divergences" between the story of "Major Pendennis" and that of the original novel—

"The abysmal difference between the play and the book does not consist so much in the incidental action—here, of course, the adapter was entitled to the largest license in the matter of omission, retention, or modification—but in the whole atmosphere and characterization, and, above all, in the woful weakness of the interpolated dialog. . . . . . .

"Some idea of the course adopted by Mr. Mitchell may be afforded by the statement that his play is written in a prolog, in the rooms of *Captain Costigan*—where the whole *Fotheringay* episode is begun, continued, and ended, with lightning dispatch—and three acts, one of which occurs in *Arthur Pendennis's* rooms in the Temple, and the other two in the *Major's* rooms (lordly habitation for a half-pay major) in Jermyn Street, London. In these two sets most of the characters concerned in the greater part of the action of the book (nothing is seen of *Bayes*, *Sir Francis Clavering*, *Altamont*, and others) disport themselves, popping in or out, with a cheerful disregard of all the unities, as they are required to meet the theatrical exigencies of the moment. To persons unable to supply the necessary explanations from their private memories, their evolutions must often have been sadly bewildering."

If the novel comes off ill in Mr. Towse's eyes, the *Major* seems to fare a little better:

"The work of Mr. John Drew must have given great satisfaction to his admirers. It was a genuine, carefully considered, and neatly executed impersonation. That it was not altogether, if at all, the *Major Pendennis* of Thackeray was not his fault, for in this case, as in others, Mr. Mitchell has taken all kinds of liberties with his model, changing him radically in conduct and in speech. Pluck was about the only admirable quality in the selfish, shrewd, sycophantic, and immoral old worshiper of the lamented *Marquis of Steyne*. But he had all the artificial graces of his period: suave, agreeable, pliant manners, a delightful cynicism, great treasure of worldly gossip, and great skill in specious moralization. Mr. Mitchell has shorn him of all his eloquence—it was only garrulity, perhaps, but delightful reading—and much of his cynicism, but has left him his courage and love of social intrigue, and endowed him with high feeling and substantial generosity. Mr. Drew, admirably made up, emphasized the military side of him, making him a trifle stiff rather than supple, easy and dignified rather than petulant and fussy, and authoritative rather than bland and adroit. His conception was lacking in color and detail, but it was definite, consistent, plausible, and attractive, and was especially welcome as showing his ability to enlarge and improve upon his habitual methods. It justifies the hope that he may yet achieve a new career in eccentric comedy. His is the one embodiment in the representation which is not unworthy of its original, even if it is only partly an interpretation of it."

The difference between this view of the character and Mr. Broun's only complicates our problem as to which critic is the better Thackerayan. Mr. Broun is enthusiastic:

"The *Major*, thank heaven, is safe. Langdon Mitchell has done well by him, but John Drew does much better. *Major Pendennis* is a man so stanch that he conquered his own creator. Thackeray, as clearly indicated in the title of his novel, set out to write a story about *Arthur Pendennis*, and, tho he devoted most of his time to the young hero, it is the *Major* whom every reader remembers above all other characters in the book. Also it is fair to presume that Thackeray set out to be a little severe with the old fellow. He was another of those snobs whom the great satirist loved to belabor. Yet even in snobbery thoroughness is a redeeming virtue. So whole-hearted is the devotion of the *Major* to the world that his very vice of materialism becomes a virtue.

"John Drew looks the old reprobate to the life. He indicates in any number of ways the *Major's* self-sufficiency. The grand air hovers over the creation. One can almost fancy that one sees those crested invitations bulging in the pockets of the *Major*. Best of all, Drew makes clear the courage of the old boy, and once in the third act he gives a fine flare of fire, as the *Major* might have done when the honor of the house of *Pendennis* was threatened.

"In one respect *Major Pendennis* suffers when he is required to step out from his palatial home of ink and costly white paper. The fault is not Drew's, but Langdon Mitchell's. The playwright has committed the very grave crime of sentimentalizing the *Major* just a mite. It is true that the old gentleman was finally reconciled to the union of *Laura* and *Pen*, but his conversion last night was much too sudden and his approach to tears too precipitate. It must be remembered that the *Major* had only one weak spot, and that was for his nephew.

"Not enough has been made of the veteran's habit of referring to Lord So-and-So and his fondness for telling anecdotes of doubtful interest about this and that great one in the world of society. In the book the *Major* came to be a bit of a bore to the young bucks. Mitchell has given him a little too much wit and vastly too much brevity of expression; it would be better to allow him to ramble on with his philosophy. 'Remember, it's as easy to marry a rich woman as a poor woman; and a devilish deal pleasanter to sit down to a good dinner than to a scrag of mutton in lodgings.' There is a little of that to be sure, but not a great deal.

"Drew easily dominates every scene in which he takes part, and there is no reason why there should not be more of him in the play. The character is full and rounded in his hands. In appearance, in walk, in manner, even in bending a gouty pair of legs, Drew is the *Major*. . . . . . . .

"The characters who were damaged beyond recognition in the transition from book to play are *Harry Foker* and *Mrs. Pendennis*. *Mrs. Pendennis* is one of the few good women whom Thackeray succeeded in making at all lifelike. Even the *Major* thought her one of the finest ladies in England. In the play she is less than the dust. The failure of *Harry Foker* is due entirely to the author. He seems to have lost sight entirely of the broadly comic possibilities of the pudgy little man."

## THE YEAR'S POETRY

FERMENTATION of national affairs has always antedated spiritual flowering, says Mr. W. S. Braithwaite, coming forward again in the Boston *Transcript* with his year's batch of poetry. So he believes that "inscrutably and mysteriously the forces which a generation have been preparing for the present European War have also by an unusual combination of spiritual circumstances brought about the renaissance of poetry in both England and America." Mr. Braithwaite finds his evidence that the two are related in the fact that "around the pivot of a war in which the conscience of the world is brought to judgment a vigorous and productive creative era prevails." England, he declares, has seen during the last five years the rise of a group of poets who, "in mood, form, and substance, are entirely uninfluenced by their immediate predecessors." In America he finds a much longer preparation for the outburst which came two years ago:

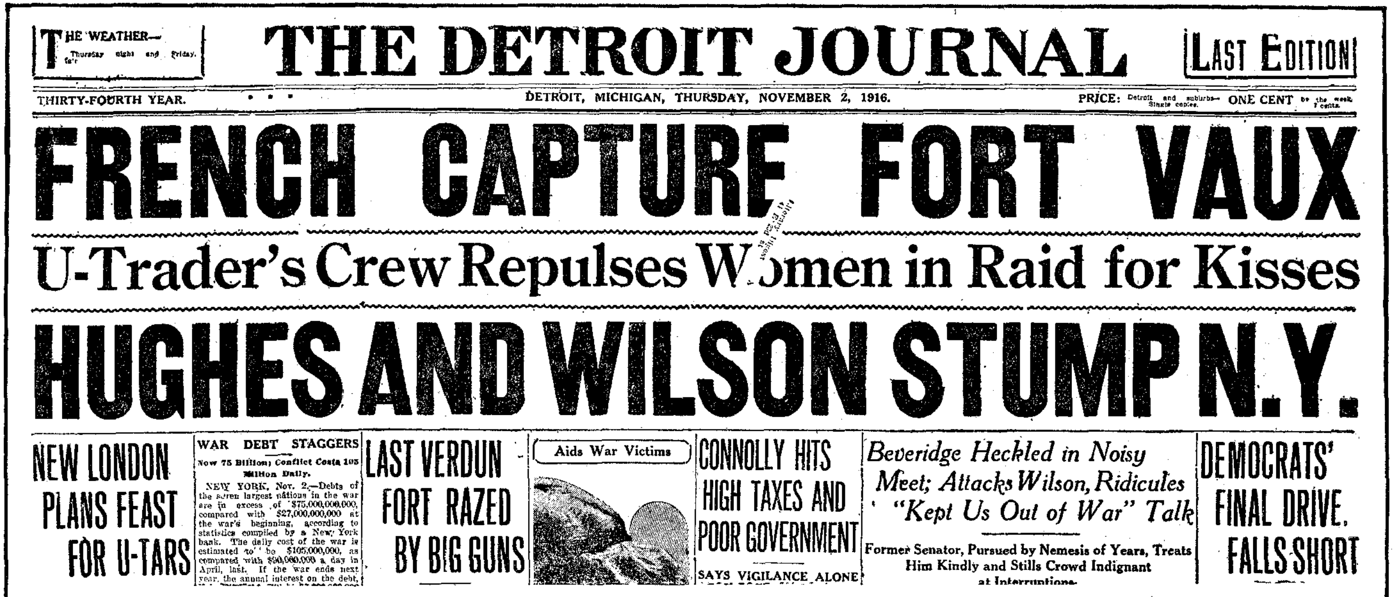
"If we take Robinson, Frost, Masters, Anna Branch, Amy Lowell, and James Oppenheim to indicate the chief exponents of the more important groups, we shall find that only two out of the number had not published before 1912; but even these two, Miss Lowell and Frost, were writing and experimenting for a full decade before issuing a collection. It is significant, however, that between 1912 and the present year all these poets, with a number not named here, have gathered a body of work that has ascended with convincing proof of power on the wave of the great European War.

"And this has had little or nothing to do with the establishment of poetry magazines. They were a natural development of the demand which a national mood created. That mood will not be foisted upon. It is in the long run a rational mood. It may for a time indulge in fancies, but the indulgence is really for the process of a careful selection. An examination of the past four years, for all its turmoil of debate about methods and aims, about and between the various groups, will show a change and yet a stability in the art that is unmistakable. The point of departure from conservatism may be dated from the establishment of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, the instrument of Ezra Pound's radicalism. Mr. Masters was promoted by the discernment of William Marion Reedy, and Mr. Frost, whatever his experiences in England, we owe largely to the discernment of a reader in the hills of Vermont who happened to belong to a family of publishers. What I want to make clear is that the change from conservatism was very largely individual in the poet; and such poets as Frost, Masters, Amy Lowell, James Oppenheim, and others who have with different methods brought their art into the channels of a great tradition, have stabilized, with those who have not experimented in form, the whole movement of this period."

At the beginning of the present year, so we are told, one could define four separate groups of poets:

"The fixt and firm traditionalists, the social-revolutionists, the Imagists, and the Radicals of the *Others, A Magazine of the New Verse*, group, who regard Ezra Pound as their idol and master. Much has happened during the year, subtly and persistently, to clear the befogged atmosphere of our poetic progress. The last-named group has produced, in my opinion, one poet, Mr. Alfred Kreymborg, who fathered the host of Mr. Pound's imitators. In every case of radical experiment the real poet has survived. Out of Imagism Miss Lowell rises as the one American exponent who must be reckoned with in this era of poetic accomplishment; neither is there any doubt about Masters, who also has violated the regular modes of verse; and the same must be said of Frost, whose conception of blank verse is evolutionary; and Oppenheim's polyrhythmic verse is an adequate medium for his substance. On the other hand, Mr. Sandburg, a much-heralded *Poetry* production, was a failure; the radical influence of *Poetry* itself has waned, the collected poems of Pound has so little interested the American public that they find it difficult to discover an American publisher, and the magazine *Others*, largely supported by his disciples, has ceased publication.

"With the balance that has been struck, with the elimination of a great deal that sounded false, and which was very much in evidence a year ago, American poetry looks good to progress with fewer distractions. In spite of the above facts, it must be admitted that the art is not the same as it was a few years



THE WEATHER—Thursday night and Friday, fair

THE DETROIT JOURNAL

LAST EDITION

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. DETROIT, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916. PRICE: Detroit and suburbs—Single copies. ONE CENT by the week 7 cents.

FRENCH CAPTURE FORT VAUX

U-Trader's Crew Repulses Women in Raid for Kisses

HUGHES AND WILSON STUMP N.Y.

NEW LONDON PLANS FEAST FOR U-TARS

WAR DEBT STAGGERS

Now 75 Billion; Conflict Costs 105 Million Daily.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Debts of the seven largest nations in the war are in excess of $75,000,000,000, compared with $27,000,000,000 at the war's beginning, according to statistics compiled by a New York bank. The daily cost of the war is estimated to be $105,000,000, as compared with $90,000,000 a day in April, last. If the war ends next year, the annual interest on the debt,

LAST VERDUN FORT RAZED BY BIG GUNS

Aids War Victims

CONNOLLY HITS HIGH TAXES AND POOR GOVERNMENT

SAYS VIGILANCE ALONE

*Beveridge Heckled in Noisy Meet; Attacks Wilson, Ridicules "Kept Us Out of War" Talk*

Former Senator, Pursued by Nemesis of Years, Treats Him Kindly and Stills Crowd Indignant at Interruptions.

DEMOCRATS' FINAL DRIVE FALLS SHORT

"BLACK SCARE-HEAD AND RED AFTERNOON STREAMER."

These decorative effects are believed by most Britishers to be universally characteristic of American newspapers.

ago. It has changed, changed both in substance and form. It is not nearly so conservative. The influence of the innovators has been felt. Strength, independence, and more daring execution have resulted from contact with the new forces. Tho I do not always sympathize with the propagandist sentiment of the poets who write on the social note, they have nevertheless infused a vigorous and passionate quality into verse. The Imagists have also added a strain of virility and a dramatic mood which have stiffened the rhythm and decorated the symbols of the art."

A freer movement has taken place all through our poetry, notes Mr. Braithwaite as he makes his yearly survey. We have given some account of this survey in previous years, with his indication of the best of the year's output and the magazines where they appear. Since this will be rendered unnecessary by the publication of Mr. Braithwaite's "Anthology," we shall merely indicate his choice of the supremely good, referring all to his forthcoming volume. In the department of Current Poetry we reprint six out of his choice of the best. He writes:

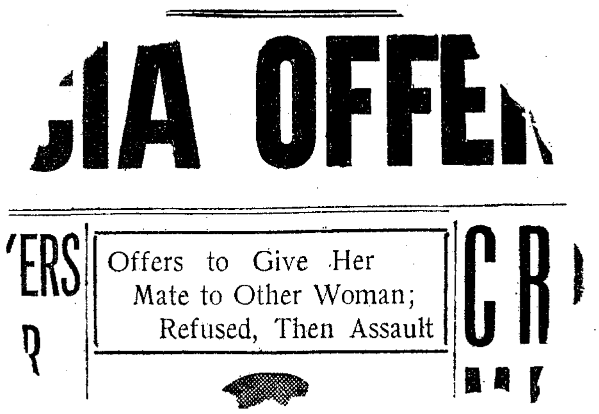
"There is less of the strict conventional regularity, which does not mean that the traditional patterns of verse have been abandoned, but that the poets are using rhythm with more flexibility. Such poems as 'Miracles' and 'Evensong,' by Conrad Aiken; 'The Barber Shop,' by Mary Aldis; 'The Horse Thief,' by William Rose Benet; 'In the Home-Stretch' and 'The Hill Wife,' by Robert Frost; 'Cross-Patch,' by Horace Holley; 'Idealists' and 'Earth Wisdom,' 'Saint John of Nepomuc,' by Ruth Comfort Mitchell; 'Moods,' by David O'Neil; 'Kan-il-Lak the Singer,' by Constance Lindsay Skinner, and 'Clothes,' by Jean Starr Untermeyer, are among the best of the year, and are so because the flexibility of form gives scope to substance.

"On the other hand, there have been many beautiful poems in which the poets adhere strictly to regular patterns. To appreciate poetry one must be able to recognize the immortal virtues which give to art its significance. The sapphires of Josephine Preston Peabody's 'Harvest-Moon, 1916,' the lovely regularity of Victor Starbuck's 'Night for Adventures,' and 'The Inn of the Five Chimneys,' by Clinton Scollard; the classic richness and elaborate rhythm of 'We Who Were Lovers of Life,' and other choruses from 'The Story of Eleusis,' by Louis V. Ledoux; the splendid sonnets, 'The City' and 'Riverside,' by Brian Hooker; those finely polished lyrics of Witter Bynner's, 'To No One in Particular' and 'A Thrush in the Moonlight'; Amelia Josephine Burr's touching memorial, 'The Poppies'; Karle Wilson Baker's 'Good Company' and 'At the Picture Show,' and Stephen Vincent Benet's excellent ballad, 'The Hemp,' and Scudder Middleton's very striking rendering of 'The Clerk.' The whole average of the magazine poetry of the year is higher. There are fewer contrasts in accomplishments. The subjects and treatment are so varied that one can not so easily as in former years differentiate the achievements."

## BRITISH IDEA OF OUR NEWSPAPERS

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN DAILY is believed by our British cousins to be "a splash of photographs and huge head-lines adorning reports of crime and other sensational incidents, and personal stories of a shamelessly advertising or libelous nature." Such, according to the assertion of a Britisher, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, is the belief of those "millions of people in England who have never seen an American newspaper; millions who, tho they have seen one, could not describe it." The Manchester *Guardian*, which prints Mr. Ratcliffe's account of our newspapers, includes his article in a special American supplement issued October 3, covering a great variety of American subjects. The British people are told at the outset that American newspaperdom is not so black and red as the headlines paint it. "The black scare-head and the red afternoon 'streamer' are undeniably American," but "prominent tho they are, they stand for a comparatively small section of the press." Mr. Ratcliffe finds that the American journalist puts into the head-line a great deal more than the Britisher does, that "he is given to magnifying crimes of violence," and as a greater surprize, "the affairs of inconspicuous people are public property." With these three things allowed for, the Britisher goes on to find some virtues in our news sheets:

"It is, to begin with, a larger and more diversified budget of news than ours. The American editor says that his business is the purveying of news, and he gives to the word 'news' a very wide connotation. Roughly speaking, nearly all activity is news and is thought to be deserving of publicity. The English reader, criticizing from the geographical standpoint of Europe, is apt to complain of the meager supply of foreign intelligence; but as a matter of fact the more important papers provide a European service which is remarkable for fulness and clever selection, while home political affairs, both of the State and of the Union, are most lavishly covered. It is when we come to certain matters which are of continuous and vital concern to the community, but which the daily paper in England ignores or barely notices, that the American newspaper provokes surprize in the critical English reader. Thus (staggering as it sounds), education is news; almost any newspaper of standing, while reporting educational meetings at length, may have a full page every week devoted to the schools, colleges, and education societies. And so it is with woman suffrage: imagine an English news editor welcoming suffrage copy! Similarly, again, with the churches, the women's clubs, music, and the drama, and the innumerable agencies of civic and social service. Their activities are news—not, as too often in an English newspaper office, what Barrie's foreman printer called 'tripe.' Then there is sport. Not only do the great national games, baseball and football, claim as large a share of space as we in normal times accord to racing, cricket, and football; but equality of treatment is enjoyed by sports which we condense into the smallest compass — golf and tennis, hockey, skating, aquatics. The home page, with the indispensable dose of domestic sentiment and humor, is the playground of a wonderful team. The commercial section is commonly larger than all others, covering, seemingly, all trades and all markets, and making a tremendous fuss of 'real estate.' In a word, the multiple energies of the modern world are more thoroughly reflected in the American daily press than they are in ours. And, while we have nothing which, in flare and mass of vulgarity, is equal to the worst of those colossal Sunday editions, so we have nothing which in variety, enterprise, and general usefulness can compare with the Sunday issues of, say, the New York *Times* and *Sun*, or the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. And here is a point worth noting: any man in America with an idea or a cause, any group with a program, can 'put it over' on an enormous public with the aid of the Sunday edition."



IA OFFE

'ERS

Offers to Give Her
Mate to Other Woman;
Refused, Then Assault

C R

AN AMAZEMENT TO THE BRITISH.

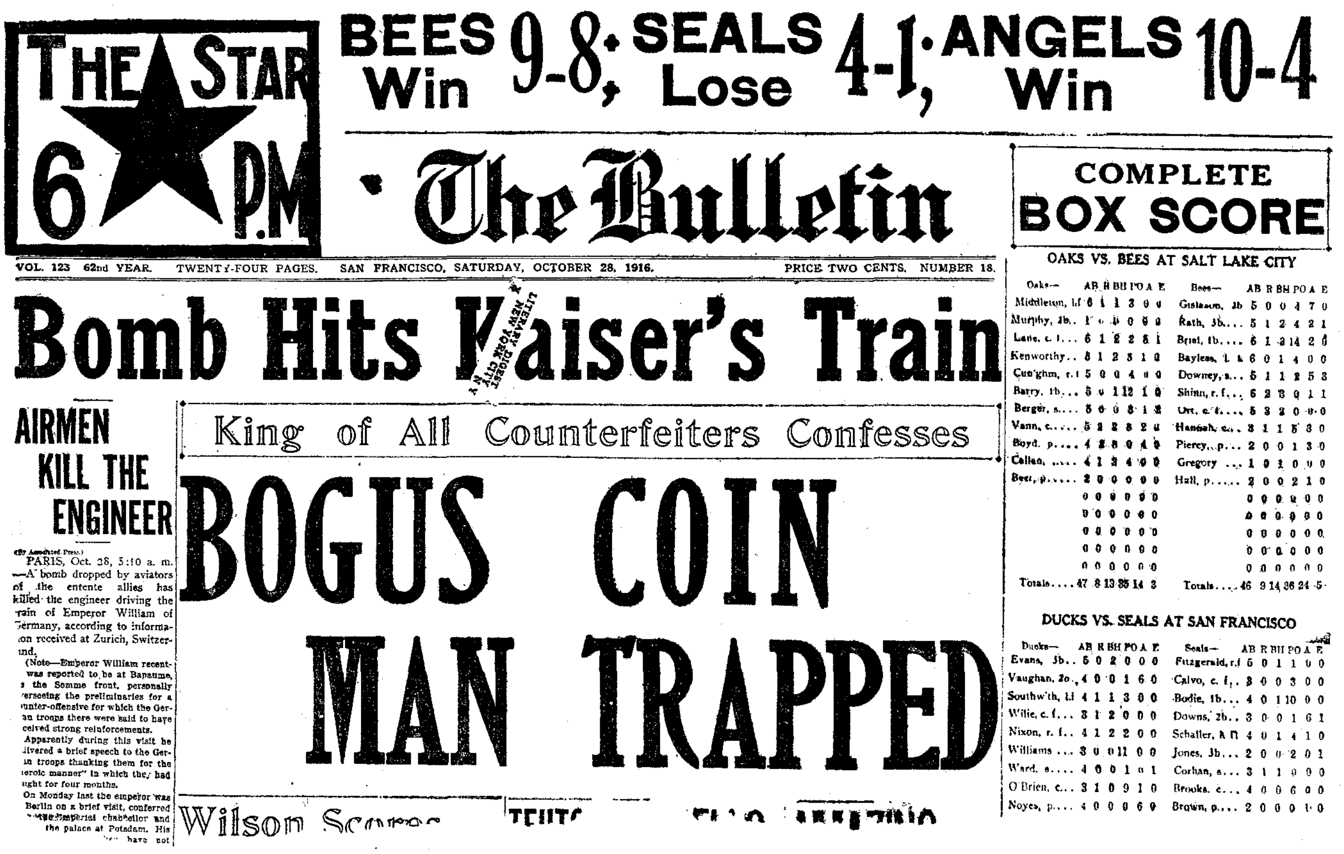
"The affairs of inconspicuous people are public property."

The writer goes on to shatter one English illusion—that "the American newspaper is, as a rule, a lighter, sharper, more easily negotiable product than its English counterpart." In point of fact, he declares,

"It is bulkier, heavier, nothing like so well subedited, as we say. It contains not fewer but more and (save for a few shining exceptions) inferior leading articles. It has pages of close tabular matter, and thick unbroken slabs of small type in the news and literary columns which the readers of the popular press in this country could not be persuaded to tolerate. Even the close-packed columns of the big Scottish papers look light by comparison."

Mr. Ratcliffe runs hastily over the salient traits of our leading papers, pointing out that the New York *Evening Post* is "perhaps the only newspaper in the world that has a column of literary notes every day"; that Boston has "no morning paper of first-class standing," but has "two remarkable evening journals," *The Transcript*, of which he says that "good Bostonians choose to die on Friday so as to secure an obituary notice in its impressive Saturday issue," and *The Christian Science Monitor*, which "circulates throughout the world." The one essential characteristic of our press he finds to be its "regional independence":

"Distances are great and metropolitan cities many. Northern papers are of no account in the South; the most influential New York journals do not exist for the people of the Pacific Coast, and carry very little weight in the Middle States. Hence, summaries of opinion cabled to Europe, and confined to a small number of papers published east of the Mississippi, are imperfectly representative of the Republic. The social and political life of the separate areas has in each case been fed from the regional metropolis, and time and again it has followed the lead of a newspaper which has been the expression of some original or especially masculine personality. . . . As for the American weekly press, that is another story which can not be compress into a paragraph."



THE STAR 6 P.M

BEES Win 9-8; SEALS Lose 4-1; ANGELS Win 10-4

The Bulletin

COMPLETE BOX SCORE

VOL. 123 62nd YEAR. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS. NUMBER 18.

Bomb Hits Kaiser's Train

LITERARY DIGEST NEW YORK CITY N.Y.

AIRMEN KILL THE ENGINEER

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Oct. 28, 5:10 a. m.—A bomb dropped by aviators of the entente allies has killed the engineer driving the
rain of Emperor William of
ermany, according to informa-
on received at Zurich, Switzer-
nd.

(Note—Emperor William recent-
was reported to be at Bapaume,
the Somme front, personally
erseeing the preliminaries for a
unter-offensive for which the Ger-
an troops there were said to have
ceived strong reinforcements.
Apparently during this visit he
livered a brief speech to the Ger-
an troops thanking them for the
eroic manner" in which they had
ught for four months.
On Monday last the emperor was
Berlin on a brief visit, conferred
the imperial chancellor and
the palace at Potsdam. His
have not

King of All Counterfeiters Confesses

BOGUS COIN MAN TRAPPED

Wilson Sc

OAKS VS. BEES AT SALT LAKE CITY

| Oaks— | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E | Bees— | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middleton, l.f | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Gislason, 2b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Murphy, 2b.. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rath, 3b.... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Lane, c. f... | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | Brief, 1b.... | 6 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 0 |
| Kenworthy.. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Bayless, l. f. | 6 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Cun'ghm, r. f | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Downey, s... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Barry, 1b... | 5 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 | Shinn, r. f... | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Berger, s.... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Orr, c. f.... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vann, c..... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Hannah, c.. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Boyd. p..... | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Piercy, p... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Callan, ..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Gregory .... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beer, p..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hall, p...... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals.... | 47 | 8 | 13 | 35 | 14 | 3 | Totals.... | 46 | 9 | 14 | 36 | 24 | 5 |

DUCKS VS. SEALS AT SAN FRANCISCO

| Ducks— | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E | Seals— | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Evans, 3b.. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fitzgerald, r.f | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Vaughan, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | Calvo, c. f.. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Southw'th, l.f | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Bodie, 1b... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilie, c. f... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Downs, 2b.. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Nixon, r. f.. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Schaller, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Williams .... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Jones, 3b... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Ward, s..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Corhan, s... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien, c... | 3 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | Brooks, c.... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Noyes, p.... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Brown, p.... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

THE PRESS SCREAMS FROM NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA.

"Regional independence" is one marked trait of American papers, but they all shout the news at you.

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## THE MILITIAMAN'S MORALS

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS about the morals of the boys on the border have prompted the editor of *The Advance* (Congregational, Chicago) to try to find out just what the facts really are. And what he learns encourages him, for he finds that in morals our militiamen along the Rio Grande have established a notable record which "sets a standard for the military operations of the future." In the first place, we are told,

> "When the soldiers were ordered to the frontier of Mexico, all forms of evil proceeded to camp on their trail. Saloons and houses of prostitution saw what they thought was their opportunity to prey on these boys, who were away from home, freed from the restraints of ordinary convention, and with their wages to spend. In some places and to some degree they have succeeded, as such agencies always succeed in some measure where like conditions prevail. He who reads that remarkably realistic little book, 'The Backwash of the War,' and will turn to the chapter entitled 'Wives and Women,' will have some food for thought. Our boys on the border of Mexico have spent this summer and autumn in camp, and that is not ideal for young men. A moving army is a healthy army; an army in camp is subject to temptation, homesickness, and disease. Kipling long ago proclaimed to the world that 'single men in barracks don't turn into plaster saints.'"

But this situation, we read in *The Advance*, has been well met. "In the New York division, General O'Ryan positively forbade all use of intoxicating liquor, and himself set the example." He also forbade all patronizing of immoral resorts. For information as to results, *The Advance* quotes from an editorial in "that interesting paper," *The Rio Grande Rattler* ("Published Weekly at Odd Places in Texas, by the New York Division, United States Army"). The editorial is entitled, "Booze and Its By-Products":

> "If it was necessary to justify the issuance of this order, which some may have regarded as interfering with their personal right to take an eye-opener and a night-cap or two, the sick reports have justified it.
>
> "The division commander knew that. He issued the order, the military police more or less closed up the saloons, and what is more important, the men obeyed the order because they were soldiers, and the health of the division is better than that of the regular troops who have had about six times as much border experience, but who are permitted to drink."

The order against patronizing the haunts of vice has had equally good results, and the health reports show an enormous improvement since the boys came under military rule:

> "In addition to this, the conduct of the men has been better because of this order. Summary court records show that three-quarters of the cases brought before those courts had their inception in violation of the liquor prohibition.
>
> "But the best part of it all is that the men obeyed the order, not because they were threatened with disciplinary action if they disobeyed, but because they played the game like trained soldiers. They obeyed because 'orders is orders.' There have been some offenders, but 80 per cent. of them, by official count, were rookies who enlisted after April 1, 1916, and who did not appreciate what was expected of soldiers, officers, and men who belong to the New York Division.
>
> "This is a real record. It is what the General refers to when he says we have been making history in greater measure than any of us appreciate at this time. We have demonstrated that United States soldiers can live three months in camp without losing more men than they would lose in three months of fighting."

In the *Advance's* judgment this is a remarkable record, and one that all Americans ought to know. It concludes:

> "Where our soldiers are kept away from liquor and bad women, they live healthy and clean lives. We believe not only that the record here recorded is a notable one, but that it sets a standard for the military operations of the future. The men who are to win the battles of coming days are to be sober and clean."

## CATHOLIC GERMANY'S SUBMISSION

CATHOLICS IN THE WARRING COUNTRIES have in several instances taken their coreligionists across the frontier in hand, and read them severe lessons. One of these, an Italian Catholic, presented the moral justification of Italy's joining the Entente Powers in an address to the governmental Catholicism of the Hapsburgs. Our issue of August 21 treated this subject. Now the Italian's line of argument is taken up by the French historian, Georges Goyau, in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), who reads a sharp lesson to those he calls "the flabby successors of that sturdy advocate of Catholicism in Germany, Ludwig Windthorst (1812–1891)," the famous leader of the Catholic Center in the German Parliament under the régime of Bismarck. In view of the fact that Goyau is the French historian *par excellence* of the religious life in Germany ("L'Allemagne Religieuse de 1800 à 1870," four volumes, 1905–09; "Bismarck et l'Eglise: le Culturkampf," 1911, etc.), his arraignment of his Teutonic coreligionists deserves the closest attention. Thus:

> "As soon as the religious persecutions stopt, a downward curve became noticeable in the history of German Catholicism. We kept silence, trusting that at least the sacred domain of religious conscience would remain intact. 'You have no Windthorst, no Center; take us as your models,' they used to tell us in a defiant mood. When we came to their congresses to report confidentially on the situation of the Church in France, they had a condescending way of pitying us; we were sermonized. After the separation of Church and State we did our best to adapt the religious needs of our people to the new conditions; new churches arose. But the Catholic press of Germany took no notice of our efforts. They continued to speak of their 'victories,' reproaching us with our 'defeats,' and thanking God that their lot is not that of the poor French 'publicans.'
>
> "We knew better, for a close study of German Catholicism under William II. taught us that, while the façade has remained about the same, the inner structure of the Center had broken in twain. Still we remained silent. But with the outbreak of the war even the deceptive façade was suddenly brushed away, and it is now not only our right, but our duty, to explain why we can no longer continue to you, Catholic brethren, the tribute of respect and admiration we so willingly paid to your predecessors. Ascribe our attitude to your near-abdication of the highest interests of Catholicism, your flirting with the enemy, in one word, to your pliant submission to the Protestant Empire.
>
> "It was Ferdinand Lassalle, the Hebrew founder of German Socialism, who, in his famous drama, 'Franz von Sickingen' (1858), first drew the sketch of a powerful Protestant Empire and, a decade later, Bismarck erected this Protestant Empire, with a Protestant Emperor at its head, over the bleeding body of Catholic France. In June of 1872, in a historical address in the Prussian Landtag, the Iron Chancellor triumphantly pointed to the downfall of Austria, formerly the powerful bulwark of Catholicism in Germany.
>
> "Almost immediately after this, the war against Rome was started. Bismarck malignantly used Catholic Bavaria as his advance guard. And the dynasty of Wittelsbach humiliated itself and the Bavarian people by persecuting Catholic priests with the help of the secular arm of a Protestant Empire. The latter, by refusing to inscribe in its constitution full religious liberty for all confessions, let loose the real internecine war which raged simultaneously in Prussia, Hesse, and Baden, whose parliaments knew henceforth that they can count upon Berlin in the persecution of their Catholic fellow citizens.

"Eighteen years passed by, Windthorst and Leo XIII. conquered Bismarck. The *Kulturkampf* was terminated."

The Iron Chancellor went to Canossa in spite of his defiant boast to the contrary. Soon, however, this Catholic historian reminds us, the reaction set in. A vast Protestant League was founded under the direct auspices of the Hohenzollerns. The first attacks centered in the province of Brandenburg, with its numerous Catholic population, which is being steadily increased by immigration from the East. Evangelize the Catholic Poles and the Catholic Alsatians—this was the slogan of the campaign. But soon Prussian and Saxon pastors, with that other slogan of the identity of Germanism and Protestantism, made their descent also upon Austria in order to preach to her eight million Catholic Germans the gospel of Luther.

This latter crusade, we are told, produced tangible results. Within two years, 22,000 Catholic Germans of Bohemia and Styria left the Church of Rome. They were told by Superintendent Meyer, of Zwickau, president of the "Committee of the Protestant Church in Austria," that a good German can not remain a Catholic—and they believed it. Gradually, altho peace apparently reigned between Rome and Berlin, the Catholics of Germany were degraded to a sort of second-class German citizens.

Windthorst was dead. Ernst Lieber, one of his principal lieutenants in the government of the Center, accepted the challenge and, among others, reminded the Hohenzollerns and, with them, entire Protestant Prussia and Germany, that it was two Jesuits who powerfully contributed to the elevation (1701) of the Elector of Brandenburg to the royal throne of Prussia (Thoemes, *Der Anteil der Jesuiten an der preussischen Königskrone*, Berlin, 1892). But political ambition soon got the better of Lieber's love of Catholicism. It is he who was mainly responsible for a uniform codification for entire Germany, thereby completing Bismarck's work of empire-building: one army, one diplomacy, one law. Goyau continues:

> "Lieber thus undid the life-work of Windthorst, who had fought tooth and nail precisely against this leveling of the various kingdoms and duchies making up the German Empire; he was anxious to preserve their religio-political individualities.
>
> "In exchange, however, for these concessions, the Center became, to a certain extent, at least, part of the governmental block, partaking of its privileges and benefits, setting thereby at defiance Windthorst's famous dictum: 'He who enters the Catholic Center must renounce the advantages of this world.'
>
> "Two of the most prominent representatives of this new Catholicism were Prof. Martin Spahn and Deputy Mathias Erzberger. The historians of the Romantic School showed little enthusiasm for the Hohenzollern dynasty, which owed the nucleus of its wealth to a direct theft of Catholic Church property. Professor Spahn absolved William II. and his predecessors of all their sins, great and small. He tried to train the German Catholics for a genuine Hohenzollern worship, and accustom them to give, wherever they are in real or apparent conflict, preference to the German over the Catholic interests. He continued the work of Prof. Heinrich von Sybel, the Prussian interpreter of German history at the University of Munich, thereby destroying the work of the great Catholic historians, Johannes Janssen and Otto Knopp. Spahn became the enthusiastic biographer of the Great Elector and of Otto von Bismarck. He even swallowed the dogma of the Germanization of Poland.
>
> "His friend and associate, the representative of Catholic Swabia, Mathias Erzberger, did worse. In August, 1913, he assured a Belgian journalist that his fatherland could rely upon the unconditional support of the Center for the defense of its independence (*Journal de Bruxelles*, August 26, 1913). Two years later the same leader of the Catholic party, after Catholic Belgium had been overrun by Catholic Bavarian and Catholic Austrian troops, did not hesitate to advocate the most pitiless treatment of each and every one of Germany's enemies (*Der Tag*, 1915, No. 30)."

In brief, he and Spahn and the other leaders of the Center are pictured as smoothing the way for the establishment of a German Gallican Church, separated from Rome. This aim, the French historian declares, is being methodically pursued and not lost sight of even at the most critical moments of the nation's history. He finds a proof of his contention in the words of a Silesian pastor spoken from his pulpit on July 26, 1914, four days before the declaration of war: "War or peace? We will know it to-morrow. But what we know to-day already is this, that this war will be the final spiritual struggle of German Protestantism against Slavic and Roman Catholicism. Luther and his people will triumph." Mr. Goyau finds in this a reminder of a prognostication, of peculiar interest just now, in view of the Turkish alliance with the Central Powers: after Sadowa (1866), a preacher of the Prussian Court, Wilhelm Hoffman, audaciously prophesied the conquest of the whole of Europe, Turkey included, by the gospel of Luther. Then he shows how it was but logical that the same German-Lutheran God who had been proclaimed in 1871 be again raised upon his Teutonic throne in 1914–15, notwithstanding, of course, the sharp protests by the French and Anglo-Saxon Protestants. And—the Catholic Center continued its silence. Has perchance the echo of the Prussian soldiers' cry, "Down with the Catholic Church!" uttered in insane rage in the streets of Louvain, not reached the ears of Messrs. Spahn and Erzberger? asks Goyau:

> "Have they never heard of the existence of a military novel, 'The Downfall of the Old World' (1906), which has been distributed to the number of 150,000 copies, and in which Belgium's invasion by German troops was triumphantly foretold? It was only when, at the start of this war, Protestant workingmen publicly insulted their Catholic companions in eastern Prussia that German Catholic leaders began to tremble at the thought of a possible generalization of these local riots.
>
> "Have the Herren Spahn and Erzberger not read in the *Protestantenblatt* of September 16, 1914, the article by Pastor Dietrich Graue, entitled, 'Transformation of the Religious Situation Through the War,' where the author takes up the thesis of Wilhelm Hoffman, of the English renegade Houston Stewart Chamberlain, and the other advocates of the Protestantization, first of Germany, and then of all Europe? It is true, some Catholic aristocrats of Westphalia protested against the outrageous treatment of the Catholic Church and its adepts, but when the guns are roaring who listens to the voice of justice?
>
> "Have our German coreligionists, forsooth, not learned their lesson? Was it so hard to foresee the renewal of the *Kulturkampf* of the seventies of the nineteenth century, only on a broader scale? We French Catholics have too great a respect for the episcopal dignity to attack those invested with it, even if they be in the hostile camp. We pass, therefore, in silence over the literary and political activities of some among the German and Austrian bishops. . . . . . .
>
> "But we can not pass by the tendency, childish and ridiculous as it may appear to us, which denounces Christ as a Semitic, and consequently foreign God, and points toward a return to Odin and the other deities of German mythology. And have not lately a Catholic priest in Munich and the *Suddeutsche Monatshefte* (December, 1915) seriously protested against the worship of the Virgin of Lourdes by German Catholics, directing their coreligionists to the German Madonna of Altoetting? Whither is German Catholicism steering, not only the French, but the Catholics of the entire non-Teutonic world, must ask themselves.
>
> "It is true, our German coreligionists are not all too consistent in their religious *Kerndeutschthum*. For has not Professor Peters, of the Catholic Seminary of Paderborn, compiled for the Catholic soldiers a kind of religious breviary, called 'The Battles of the Lord,' taking his material exclusively from the Old Testament, admonishing his Bavarian and Westphalian Teutons to follow the example of the 'People of the Lord, which threw itself without giving any quarter against Moab and Amalek, Midian, and Emori'?"

Mr. Goyau, in summing up his arraignment of German Catholicism, expresses the hope that his coreligionists on the other side of the Rhine will soon return to the sane conceptions of Catholicism, following the precepts of Christian instead of Imperial ethics, looking to Rome rather than to Potsdam. He warns them that years and years will have to pass before they will be forgiven by the civilized world their participation in Germany's crimes. If they humbly recognize their guilt, ready to atone for it, then the non-German members of the Catholic

Church all the world over might be induced to throw the Christian veil of forgiveness over the days of Louvain and Reims. In one of the last paragraphs the author throws out the suggestion that Catholic Bavaria should forsake the Protestant Empire of Germany to join Catholic Austria.

## "BEING 'SMART' ABOUT SIN"

THE PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC in New York induced a strange and contradictious state of mind in people. It was hard, says a public official, to get them to take it as seriously as it deserved without falling into a panic about it. Religious leaders, declares a writer in *The Continent* (Chicago), say the same thing about sin. It is not ordinarily taken as seriously as it deserves, and then some one appears who sees it so seriously that he falls into a panic. They are few, however, and of greater number is the kind who are "smart" about sin, who "turn it into a pest," who "assume a superior attitude toward it." We read:

> "Sometimes being 'smart' may cover up a genuine concern of which one is half ashamed. Generally it signifies a measure of contempt for the purely moral phases of life, with its attendant accent on the social and physical, the pleasure elements. There is a bohemianism of literature which can not abide serious moral challenge. At the other extreme there is a refinement of thinking which tries to keep itself above such considerations. Emerson and the school of which he was the noble leader minimized the thought of sin. Sir Oliver Lodge, from a different standpoint, urges that modern men have no time to think about their sins. Such thinkers are not trifling, mistaken tho they may be. They turn from thought of sin only because they feel the call of what seems higher demand."

The "smart" writer is quite otherwise; is, in fact, frankly bored with talk of sin and salvation:

> "One of these, capable of wisdom on any subject, explains why Swinburne has not the vogue among students to-day that he once had. He thinks it comes from the fact that the poet deals so constantly with sin, and that in monotonous forms. He goes on to say: 'Fewer older readers have kept a consciousness of sin. I often do things I wish I had not done, just as I leave undone things which I ought to have written promptly and dropt in the mail-box. I am cowardly, procrastinating, evasive, slothful, but the nearest I ever come to feeling sinful is when I get a letter which looks like an assertion that my account is overdrawn, and which often turns out to be nothing but praise of some new beauty in the high-grade security line.' Of course that is only a bit of smartness. It can be duplicated easily. If this man had honestly set himself to face moral issues without trifling or contempt, he would neither have felt nor have written that paragraph. To men who are dealing with the epidemic of sin at first hand it sounds like putting infantile paralysis in the funny column of the paper."

**BUDDHIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS**—Buddhists in Japan, determined "to hold the children of Japan for Buddha," inaugurated a Sunday-school movement at the time of the Emperor's coronation in the fall of 1915; within six months, according to *The Christian Work* (New York), "there were 800 Buddhist Sunday-schools in Japan with a registration of 120,000 children." These facts are noted in explanation of recent news of increased activity among Japanese Buddhists, and a reported increase of 610 Sunday-schools in two months. Here is the non-Christian imitation of one of the most important of Christian activities:

> "In every detail the Buddhist Sunday-school imitates the Christian school—the same officers and committees; the same classification of departments. They have even gone so far as to organize Mothers' Meetings, Young Men's Associations, and special meetings for children corresponding to our Children's Day, Rally Day, etc. In literature for children it is difficult to tell which is Christian and which is Buddhist, so closely do the text-cards, 'Life of Buddha' series, attendance cards, etc., conform to those used in Christian Sunday-schools.
>
> "But the climax of imitation is reached in the music. Christian hymns—words, tunes, and all—have been appropriated. Such songs as 'Oh, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing,' 'Jesus Loves Me, This I Know,' 'Bringing in the Sheaves,' 'God is Love,' are being used by the Buddhists, practically the only change being the substitution of the name of Buddha for that of Jesus. Many fundamental truths of the Christian religion have been brought into their stories and songs. Buddha is referred to again and again as 'Heavenly Father,' and to him are ascribed many of the attributes of the Living God."

## HOW POLAND IS HELPED

THERE ARE 240 DEATHS to every 100 births in Poland, says the distinguished author of "Quo Vadis," Henry Sienkiewicz. We have heard of the horrors of war in Poland, where the theater of operations is constantly changing, and how they exceed those even of Belgium and Servia. As an additional wo, nearly two millions of Polish soldiers have been drafted in three armies, says the novelist in *The American Red Cross Magazine* (Washington), "and in consequence have been forced into a fratricidal struggle." The terrible malady of hunger—"whose symptoms preceding death are the bloating of the body and blindness," is decimating the population who have thus far escaped. The only relief work possible, as the Polish novelist shows, is that carried on from Vevey, in Switzerland. We read:

> "For remedying, even in part, this horrible situation, a 'General Aid Committee for the Victims of the War in Poland' was constituted in Vevey, Switzerland, January 9, 1915, under my direction and under that of Mr. Paderewski. This committee addrest to all civilized people an appeal, signed by myself, asking in the name of the State of Poland, in view of its merits as a Christian bulwark against the barbaric hordes, as well as its achievements in the domain of science, of art, of progress in general, and of civilization, to succor this people menaced in its very existence.
>
> "Our appeal was not without echo. It was supported by Catholic churches throughout the Christian world. From January 9 to July 1, 1916, we had collected the sum of 12,571,276 francs ($2,514,253.10), of which amount we had sent, up to the latter date, the sum of 12,137,044 francs ($2,427,408) for aiding in Poland the population deprived of shelter and those suffering from hunger, without making any distinction between the religions.
>
> "Subsidies in money have been sent to the territories occupied by the Germans and Austrians in Galicia and Lithuania, and to the Poles taken by the Russian Army into Russia; also to those in the concentration camps in Austria. We have obtained in Switzerland authorization to send thirty wagons of condensed milk for the little children. This consignment has been received by the mothers with transports of joy in all the localities of Poland where misery has made itself felt the most. We invariably have sent money, clothing, and provisions destined for Poland to the local committees presided over by Poles of distinction."

Mr. Sienkiewicz assures us that no part of the Polish relief supplies has been requisitioned or confiscated by the belligerents or their armies, and he adds that had one instance of this kind been brought to his attention he would have suspended further consignments of relief stores and dissolved the General Aid Committee for the Victims of the War in Poland.

But what the relief agencies have been able to do for the stricken Poles has been wofully inadequate "to alleviate in an efficacious manner the frightful misery which has attacked the millions of our compatriots." Throughout the Polish provinces, so he declares, the people, even those with very scanty means for staving off famine, divide what little they have with the poorest of their brethren. Continuing:

> "In America, thanks to the devotion and energy of such individuals as Mr. and Madame Paderewski, Madame Sembrich-Kochanska, Madame Adamowska, and numerous Polish associations, compassion for the tragic fate of our people grows each day more and more, and finds its expression not only in a large material support, but also in the expressions of your most eminent citizens, who raise their voices in defense of our existence."

# REVIEWS-OF-NEW-BOOKS

## THE REMINISCENCES OF SEWARD'S SON

**Seward, Frederick W. Reminiscences of a War-Time Statesman and Diplomat, 1830-1915.** With illustrations. Octavo, pp. x-489. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net. Postage 16 cents.

In these reminiscences of a war-time statesman and diplomat, it is possible to discern the contours of almost a century. Several whole epochs of history, separate periods of extraordinary moment and significance, lie between the dates 1830 and 1915. Seldom has the memory of one man—and that one an active participant in the scenes described—contained a greater store of historic recollections. It is history in its most interesting form told by an eye-witness and an actor in the great events, and it bears what much of history lacks—the imprint and *cachet* of truth. The author was the bearer of a historic name. He was the son of Lincoln's famous Secretary of State. He himself had an interesting and distinguished career.

Frederick W. Seward was Assistant Secretary of State during the administrations of Lincoln, Johnson, and Hayes. He was entrusted with negotiations of national and international importance. In 1867, he was sent on a mission with Admiral Porter to negotiate West-Indian treaties, and he also participated in the purchase of Alaska and in the negotiations for Pago-Pago Harbor, Samoa. Few men who have borne a conspicuous part in public affairs had such opportunities to observe and study the course of recent history. Characters, events, episodes which in the distance of time have for most of us a sort of legendary interest live in the author's memory as part of his vivid recollections. Viewed as history, the memoirs may in a way be compared to the recent autobiography of Charles Francis Adams. There are the same care for accuracy, the same wealth of interesting anecdote, the same flash-lights on obscure history. Mr. Seward contents himself with one of the briefest prefaces on record. It runs as follows:

> "My long life is drawing toward its close. The portions of it that will have interest for those who are to come after me, I suppose, are chiefly those which illustrate the character of the times and the characteristics of the persons concerned in them. So I set down my recollections of some of them here. Some of them have already been narrated in my 'Life and Letters of William H. Seward.'"

What might well have been appended to the modest introduction is contained in an "Epilog," entitled "History and Memory." His long task concluded, the author is reminded of Napoleon's remark to Las Cases at St. Helena. The Emperor had been reading over a file of newspapers just received from an English ship. "Las Cases," said he to his secretary, "we have always supposed that history is the record of past events. I perceive it is not so. It is only a compilation of the statements given out concerning those events."

This cynical estimate of history by one of the notable makers of it receives the author's approval. "This philosophic truth," he writes, alluding to Napoleon's words, "is worth bearing in mind by readers of history and writers of it. But what then?"

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Then follow Mr. Seward's own views on the value of testimony in history:

> "Oral tradition is discredited because human memories are deemed unreliable unless corroborated by some sort of documentary evidence. If the documentary evidence can not be relied on, what can? The simple fact seems to be this: Memory supplies us with successive pictures of past scenes. Like the photograph, she aims to be exactly truthful, and, like the photograph, her pictures are often more impressive than the reality, because minor details and outside surroundings are excluded. But that is Memory's limit. Of dates and names she is proverbially careless, and her worst errors are made when she tries to reconcile her own vivid impressions with somebody else's hearsay testimony. Let whoso would write or read reminiscences govern himself accordingly."

The life-story of the son of Lincoln's Secretary of State opens in quaint and delightful fashion. Mr. Seward's earliest memories take him back to Christmas, 1834, at Auburn. He recalls the stockings hanging by the fireplace and filled with toys and candy. He can not remember many such Christmases as those. He recounts the treasures left by the beneficent saint of childhood. There are "a red-coated soldier with a black shako," a dog that opens its mouth and barks, and "other marvels." There is an earnest debate going on in the kitchen, where the children are gathered round the servants, as to whether Santa Claus is a real person or not. "My little brother with the wisdom and experience of eight years cuts the argument short by saying: 'Anyhow, there is somebody. Things can't get into the stockings just of themselves.' To this conclusion we all agree."

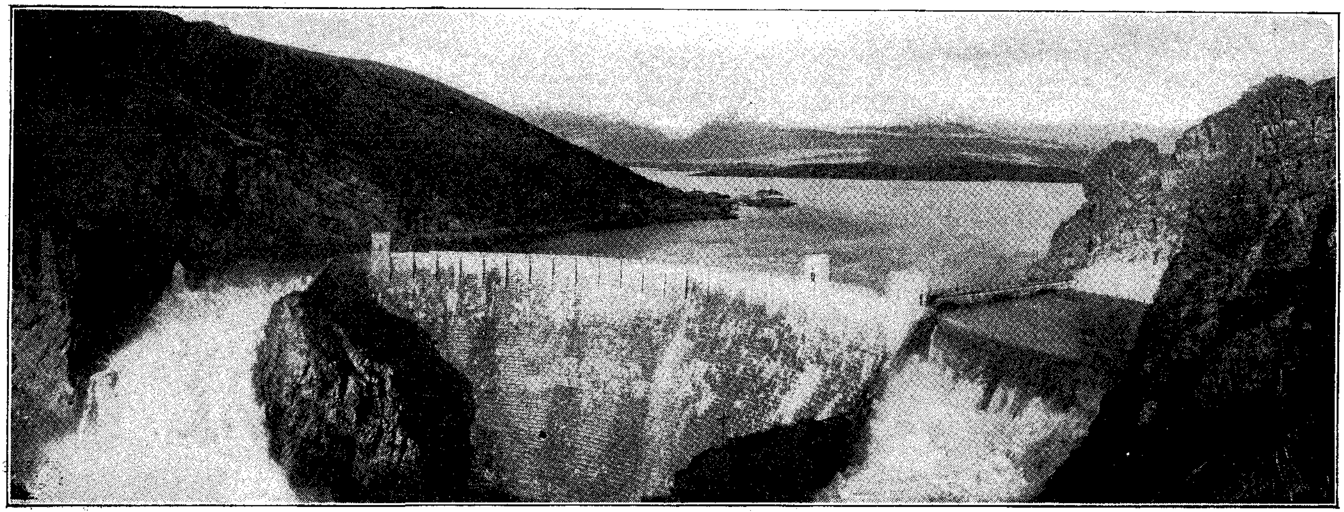
The magic of memory next brings before the author, and the reader as well, some vivid pictures of the American Revolution. He recalls the figure of his great-grandmother sitting in the window not far from the blazing wood fire on the hearth, "an erect, stately little body, notwithstanding her eighty-four years, with white hair and neat prim lace cap and collar, silk handkerchief, and gray dress."

> "We are telling grandma that it is bitter cold outside, and that our fingers are 'most frozen' in our mittens. The snow is four feet deep, and when I am in the shoveled path I can see nothing but the sky. Then grandma tells us of the 'hard winter' in the times of the Revolution, when cannon were dragged across the Hudson River on the ice. She has plenty of stories, but we especially like to hear those about 'the War'—for grandma's stories are 'real' ones. She tells us of the little village of Bedford, where they used to live, and how people there began to talk about 'bad times coming.' How some said King George was crazy, and others said his ministers were fools. How folks saw great displays of 'northern lights' with flashes of blue and red, in rows, marching toward each other, like armies in battle. Then, how ships began to come to New York loaded with soldiers and cannon. How there were rumors of riots and prisoners in New York. How the farmers, began to get together their old muskets and swords and cartridge-boxes and powder-horns, and to hide them in barns. How they began to cast bullets in their kitchens out of odd pieces of lead. And, at last, how riders came post-haste down the Boston Road, with the news that there had been fighting at Lexington. Most thrilling of all is the story of how she sat by the window one morning and saw two horsemen galloping down the road. As they passed the house one shouted, 'The Regulars are coming!' One glance was enough to perceive that they were the dreaded dragoons of Colonel Tarleton. . . . When night fell all that was left of Bedford was one dwelling and a dozen or two of heaps of smoking ashes.
>
> "'And when was the war done and over, grandma?' ask her impatient little hearers. The old lady pauses in her knitting to count up. 'Four years later,' she says. Then she describes how the British marched out of New York as the Americans marched in, and how different the two armies looked. The British with their neat uniforms, scarlet coats, and gleaming muskets, moving at regulation step through silent or scowling crowds. The Americans, swinging cheerily down the road, with every kind of shotgun and rifle, some well clad and some in rags and tatters, and wofully deficient in shoes. Some had their feet bound up in bloody rags to protect them from the frosty ground. But how the people cheered, and cried, and laughed, and wept! Grandma wipes her spectacles now at the remembramce of it."

Mr. Seward's personal recollections of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and other statesmen of their period are among the finest things in the book. The pictures of political and social Washington in '49 and '50 are also notable features. The author had what some regard as a good novitiate for a political career. He began as a newspaper man, having secured a position as assistant editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, whose famous editor-in-chief was Thurlow Weed. It is interesting now to read his list of some of the topics of mid-century journalism that he dealt with in an editorial capacity. They were: The Hungarian Revolution and Kossuth's visit to America; the Crimean War; Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état;* the war in Italy; the liberation of Venice and Rome; the doings of Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel, and Cavour.

The extraordinary range of the author's life, with its rich and diversified historic setting, gave him, for a certainty, a sufficient hoard of thrilling incidents to choose from. But, with the exception of the episode of "assassination night," to which we shall advert at the end of this article, the most curiously thrilling of Mr. Seward's experiences occurred at sea when he was on board the Government vessel the *Don*. We give the incident condensed in his own words:

> "A southeast gale caught us off Cape Hatteras. They called it a gale, but it seemed of the dimensions of a hurricane. At any rate, it was too much for the *Don*. She tried going through it, and running before it, and 'lying to,' and none of them suited.



THIS ROCK-BOUND GATEWAY IS ROOSEVELT DAM, ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE "APACHE TRAIL"

# MOTORING OVER THE "APACHE TRAIL"

NO traveler to or from California should miss the marvelous trip over the "Apache Trail." This magic pathway, which up to a few years ago could be explored only by the hardiest adventurer, now lies open to the casual visitor who may care to spend a day rolling in a luxurious motor-car along one hundred and twenty miles of highway between Globe and Phœnix, Arizona.

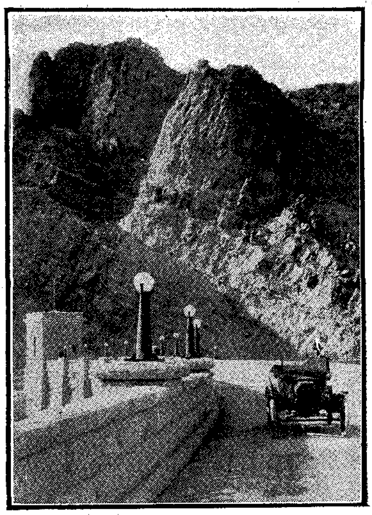
Leaving Globe in the morning with the smelter smoke of "Old Dominion" and "Inspiration" hanging tremulous and gray against the sky, the traveler glides past the tall black buildings of cooling copper and circles away toward the west.

Soon there is no reminder of civilization in sight but the broad, smooth highway which the genius of engineers has flung over seemingly impassable mountains and wound like a ribbon of silver along canyon walls. It is the most marvelous highway in America, this glorified "Apache Trail."

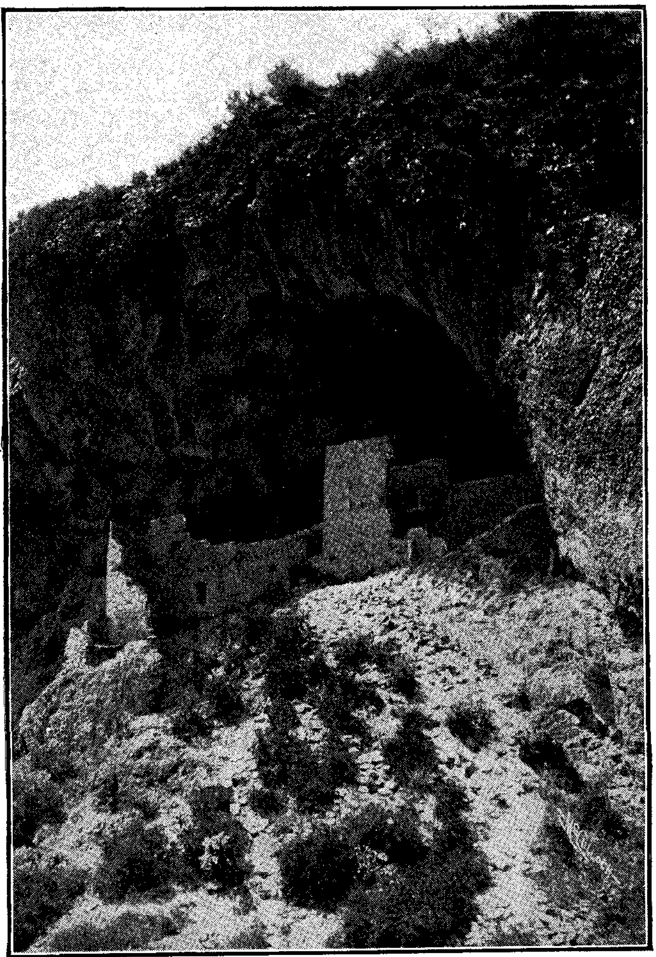
The swift-running motor swings steadily upward around surging slopes of sapphire rock, shot with crimson and gold. The soberest description of these radiant colors sounds like romantic exaggeration. Suddenly the crest of the divide is mounted and Apache Land, bathed in languorous Arizona tints, lies before the eye. The car has climbed 3,988 feet. Across the reds and browns of Tonto Basin the rolling hills surge away in blues and purples toward "Dutch Woman Butte" and the Sierra Ancha Mountains. To the northwest, obtruded against the sky, stand the famed "Four Peaks."

Far to the westward lies Roosevelt Lake, a vast inland sea of fresh water. Six miles from the Lake the car begins its rapid descent, dropping 2,000 feet in a few miles. Soon the traveler's gaze is directed to the crannied rocks high above the trail where seven lofty colonies of Cliff-dwellings await inspection. These quaint burrows of prehistoric times are built in two great dents at a level of about 400 feet above the creek-bed of the valley. The one best preserved has twenty rooms intact, though indications are that the dwelling originally contained sixty rooms. In these rude cave abodes on the edge of the precipice lived the short-bodied, short-legged prehistoric man.

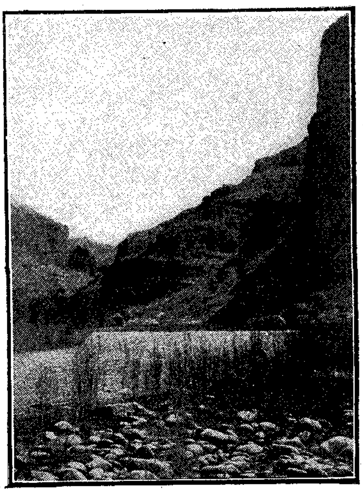
As the car approaches Roosevelt Lake the first view of the mighty Dam blots all else from the mind. Across the steepest pass the Government engineers have thrown a wall 1,125 feet long and 380 feet high. The waters of the Lake which it forms are distributed among 360 square



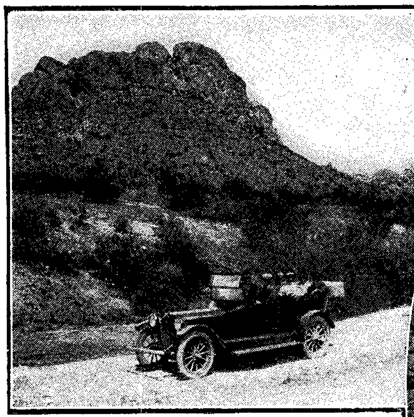
THE APPROACH TO ROOSEVELT DAM



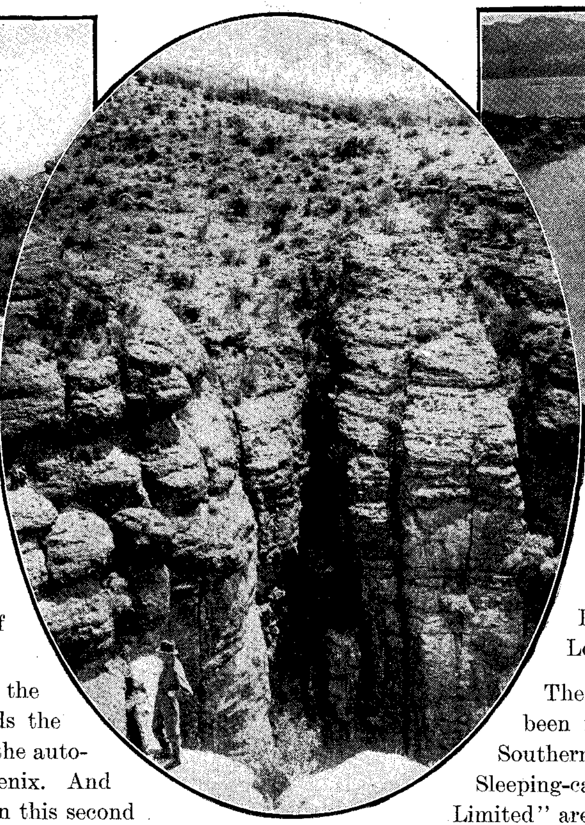
ANCIENT CLIFF-DWELLINGS SEEN ALONG THE "APACHE TRAIL"



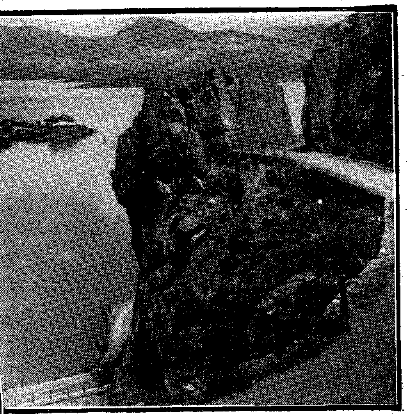
THROUGH "MORMON FLATS"



PASSING THE GOVERNMENT WELLS



DEVIL'S CANYON IS ALMOST A BOTTOMLESS ABYSS



THE TRAIL AROUND ROOSEVELT LAKE

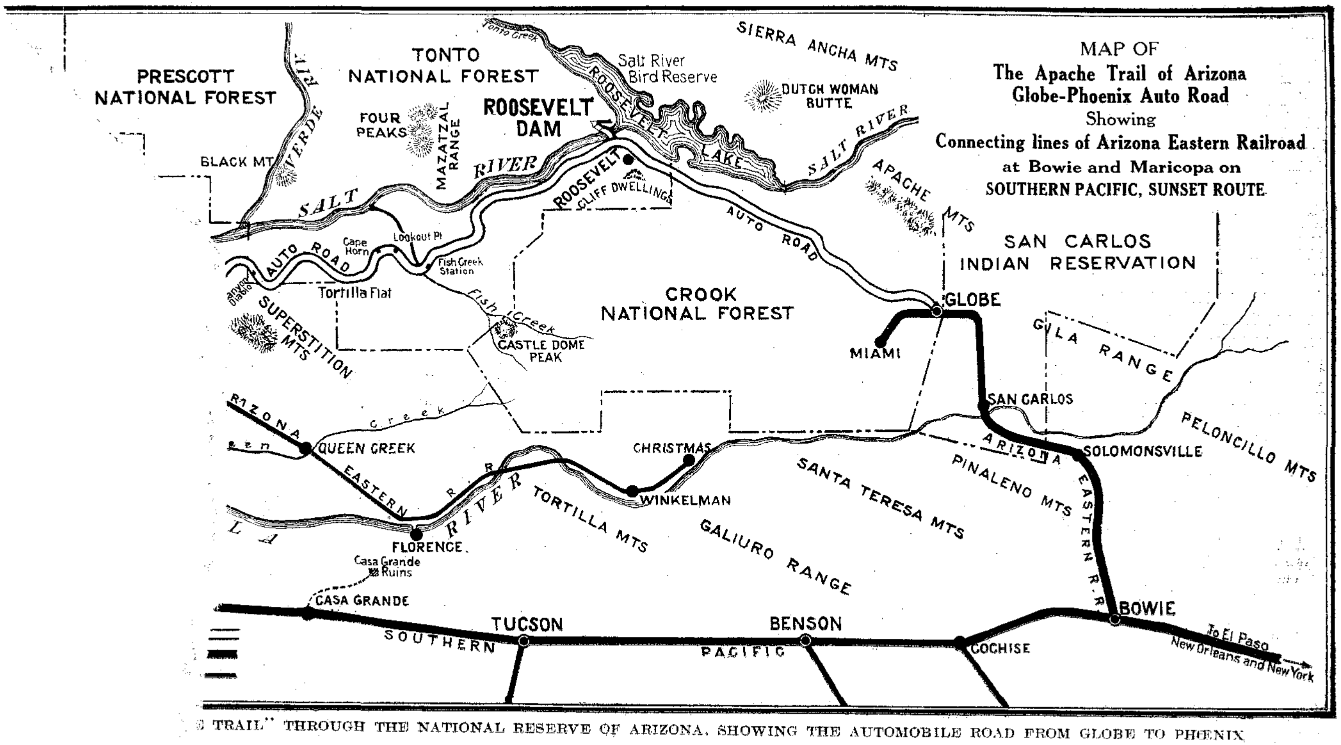
miles where fruits and flowers are now displacing mesquite and thorny cactus. The huge, graceful structure and the Lake which it impounds are now numbered among the marvels of the continent.

A refreshing pause for luncheon at the Lodge on the shores of the Lake finds the traveler ready to clamber again into the automobile for the afternoon ride to Phœnix. And what surpassing wonders await him on this second chapter of adventures!

First comes the thrilling ride through Fish Creek Canyon, where the road is carved from the very face of a steep cliff. One looks with awe and indrawn breath seemingly into the very bowels of the earth. Then old "Arrowhead" darts into view, hammered out of solid rock, so the Apaches believe, by Chief One-Eye, whose misshapen form scowls at the traveler from further up the "Trail." In quick succession many mountains and ravines are passed. Now comes the Old Woman's Shoe; then Eagle Rock. Passing Whirlpool Rock, and the Little Alps, the road traverses Black Canyon toward Superstition Mountain, with its foamlike heights. Cacti of many varieties appear in profusion; mimosas and yucca oriosas bloom at the roadside. Soon the rock and sand give to irrigated farms; the flower-laden towns of Mesa and Tempe are passed and, finally, the "Trail" comes to an end in the palm-shaded plaza of Phœnix, where the traveler steps into a comfortable Pullman for a night's ride, and then Los Angeles!

The comfort and pleasure of the trip has been increased by added service over the Southern Pacific Lines. Through Pullman Sleeping-cars in connection with the "Sunset Limited" are operated from El Paso, Texas, and Globe, Arizona, every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday. Globe is the eastern terminus of the "Trail." The West-bound traveler may now arrive in Globe in a through Pullman Sleeping-car in time for a comfortable breakfast, and immediately thereafter step into the waiting automobile for the "Apache Trail" trip to Phœnix. At Phœnix, through Pullman service is maintained to and from Los Angeles. Similarly, the East-bound traveler arriving from Phœnix may enter the Pullman Sleeper at Globe in the evening.

The Southern Pacific Lines offer the only convenient means of reaching the "Trail" and through tickets over these lines in either direction will be honored for the trip upon payment of $15 additional. This expense includes all railroad transportation and the auto trip between Globe and Phœnix.


MAP OF
The Apache Trail of Arizona
Globe-Phoenix Auto Road
Showing
Connecting lines of Arizona Eastern Railroad
at Bowie and Maricopa on
SOUTHERN PACIFIC, SUNSET ROUTE
PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST
TONTO NATIONAL FOREST
VERDE RIV
BLACK MT
FOUR PEAKS
MAZATZAL RANGE
ROOSEVELT DAM
Tonto Creek
Salt River Bird Reserve
ROOSEVELT LAKE
SIERRA ANCHA MTS
DUTCH WOMAN BUTTE
SALT RIVER
SALT RIVER
APACHE MTS
ROOSEVELT
CLIFF DWELLINGS
AUTO ROAD
AUTO ROAD
Cape Horn
Lookout Pt
Fish Creek Station
Tortilla Flat
Canyon Diablo
SUPERSTITION MTS
Fish Creek
CASTLE DOME PEAK
CROOK NATIONAL FOREST
SAN CARLOS INDIAN RESERVATION
GLOBE
MIAMI
GILA RANGE
SAN CARLOS
PELONCILLO MTS
SOLOMONSVILLE
ARIZONA EASTERN R.R.
PINALENO MTS
SANTA TERESA MTS
GALIURO RANGE
TORTILLA MTS
CHRISTMAS
WINKELMAN
Creek
QUEEN CREEK
ARIZONA EASTERN R R
GILA RIVER
FLORENCE
Casa Grande Ruins
CASA GRANDE
TUCSON
BENSON
COCHISE
BOWIE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
To El Paso
New Orleans and New York

TRAIL" THROUGH THE NATIONAL RESERVE OF ARIZONA, SHOWING THE AUTOMOBILE ROAD FROM GLOBE TO PHŒNIX

At midnight she was laboring in a heavy sea with broken rudder, damaged boats, and rigging and miscellaneous wreckage on her deck. Finally, the thing happened which Victor Hugo so vividly describes in his 'Ninety-Three.' The great gun broke loose, and, rolling about the deck with every movement of the vessel, seemed disposed to deal death and destruction to all on board. Sailors jumped for their lives to get out of the monster's way. It rammed the masts, smashed the long-boat and deck-house, and finally stove a hole in the bulwarks and went overboard. That was a great relief. The foremast snapt short and fell on the deck. In the cabin, trunks, tables, chairs, stoves, crockery, were thrown about with appalling rapidity. Toward morning the gale began to lower and the sea to subside. The *Don* presented a sorry appearance: dismasted, without boats or gun, with bulwarks knocked to pieces—but, fortunately, not leaking."

The highly dramatic account of the attempted assassination of Seward, who was ill in bed, on the night of Lincoln's murder, is here given in detail for the first time. Young Seward, watching outside his father's sleeping-chamber, was suddenly confronted by the assassin, who, having drawn a navy revolver, leveled it at his head and, with a muttered oath, pulled the trigger.

"And now in swift succession, like the scenes of some hideous dream, came the bloody incidents of the night—of the pistol missing fire; of the struggle in the dimly lighted hall between the armed man and the unarmed one; of the blows which broke the pistol of the one and fractured the skull of the other; of the bursting in of the door; of the mad rush of the assassin to the bedside, and his savage slashing, with a bowie-knife, at the face and throat of the helpless Secretary, instantly reddening the white bandages with streams of blood; of the screams of the daughter for help; of the attempt of the invalid soldier-nurse to drag the assailant from his victim, receiving sharp wounds himself in return; of the noise made by the awaking household, inspiring the assassin with hasty impulse to escape, leaving his work done or undone; of his frantic rush down the stairs, cutting and slashing at all whom he found on his way, wounding one in the face and stabbing another in the back; of his escape through the open doorway, and his flight on horseback down the avenue.

"Five minutes later the aroused household were gazing horrified at the bleeding faces and figures in their midst, were lifting the insensible form of the Secretary from a pool of blood, and sending for surgical help. Meanwhile a panic-stricken crowd was surging in from the street to the hall and rooms below, vainly inquiring or wildly conjecturing what had happened. For these the horrors of the night seemed to culminate when later comers rushed in with the intelligence that the President had also been attacked, at the same hour—had been shot at Ford's Theater, had been carried to a house in Tenth Street, and was lying there unconscious and dying."

## SOME OF THE LATEST AUTUMN FICTION

**Harben, Will N. Second Choice.** Pp. 368. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Here is another characteristic story by the well-known portrayer of Georgia types, and sure of a welcome from Harben devotees. It is not easy to understand the excessive popularity of this writer. Even his deepest-dyed villain is not convincing. During scenes of passionate tragedy and dramatic pathos one senses the rearrangement of characters and the inevitable happy ending. Perhaps it is the "all ends well" that forms the constant charm. Wynn Dunham was the good, plodding brother of George, the jail-bird, drunkard, and otherwise bad man, whose father was a dreamer, whose sister was too young to count, and whose mother was harsh, unjust, and loved George best of all. Because of his family, Wynn's sweetheart, Edna Wrenn, was opposed by both mother and brother, who, richer in family pride than cash, were looking for a moneyed alliance and did everything possible — sometimes underhanded and questionable—to discredit Wynn and glorify Morris Stanton, the supposed heir of a wealthy uncle. Edna's little sister, Cora, is the only lovable character in the book, a slangy schoolgirl, but possest of heart and brains, out of sympathy with the wordy, bluffing methods of her mother and determined to make her life real by actual work and achievements. Edna's treachery sends Wynn West, broken-hearted and a woman-hater, but George's death-bed repentance and a meeting with a home "maverick" bring him back home, just in time to become a king among financiers, the favorite at home, the benefactor of his one-time rival, and the favored suitor of Cora, who decides to say "yes" even if she is "second choice."

**Hewlett, Maurice. Love and Lucy.** Pp. 308. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

There was a time when the world thought that Maurice Hewlett could write only medieval romance, in which he excelled. Then he proved that he could write modern novels, but with a touch of lawlessness, and now, in "Love and Lucy," he is not only modern but real. James Adolphus Macartney was a successful lawyer, and satisfied with his success both in his home and his business, for his wife Lucy and his son Lancelot were a credit to him, but, accustomed to his good fortune and hedged in by an undemonstrative nature and by conventionalities, he represt all feeling and went into retirement behind his eye-glass and his *Daily Times*. But Lucy was attractive and only thirty-one, and could not escape without admirers, chief of whom were Francis Lingen—"I'd back him at cat's-cradle and I dare say he plays a very fair game of naughts-and-crosses. Besides, he'll do what he's told, and fetch *things* for you. You'll find him a handy and obliging chap to have around," and Jimmy Urquhart—"blue-eyed and a great liar"—interesting characters in themselves, and who, between them, were instrumental in curing James's blindness. The manner of the awakening is deliciously novel, creating a desire for what some one else wants, a kiss in the dark, which had far-reaching results. There are some dramatic *contretemps*, some subtle and sentimental episodes, and, best of all, a realization that Lucy's longing for her romance is typical of many a life in the modern world of restricting conventionalities.

**Mackenzie, Jean Kenyon. Black Sheep.** Pp. 314. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916. $1.50. Postage 12 cents.

Jean Kenyon Mackenzie was a member of the Presbyterian West African Mission from 1904–1913, and her home letters, here collected into book form, chronicle her own activities, her impressions of places and people, and the "amazing developments of the epoch" in that African land. She writes from (1) The Bush, (2) The Clearing, (3) The Beach, and (4) The

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**It was a doctor who said this, expressing his chagrin at the kind of meat broth his patient was getting from a home kitchen. Now he orders the use of Franco-American Broths because he can get them quick and he *knows* that they are good—*always!***

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**No matter how long a ti elapses between the se and the opening of F American Broths th absolutely no dang tamination, becar thoroughly ste not come ir the light or made me thus pro ger of s fresh cc Physi Franco-/ children–**

**Beef**

***May ...*
*Requ*
*Fi***

**Franco-Ame the better grocer hap we will se Mississippi dozen cans, receipt of ch**

**THE FRANCC**
**Je**

*Makers of*

Harvest, descriptive, chatty letters to a father who was "amply informed of the circumstance of his daughter's mission."

Without any attempt at exhaustive description, these intimate home letters present phases of African life, characters, and customs of the "Bush" people and betray the foibles and peculiarities of the childlike, gentle natives.

The record is interesting and instructive, but in no way exciting or thrilling. One feels the sincerity and whole-hearted devotion of the writer to her cause, and can easily understand her popularity and her influence for good on the natives who came under that influence.

**Mearns, Hughes. Richard Richard.** Pp. 446. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

An unconventional plot, unusual characters, original situations, and a decidedly novel style of narrative make these keen and satirical comments on American life and "established precedents" startling and stimulating as well as amusing. Traveling on the same steamship, the *Victoria*, two passengers meet, the man "stony broke," the maid well-to-do. In a spirit of mischief, they go ashore for a day's sightseeing after the man has confest his impecuniosity. Under the names of "Richard Richard" and "Jerry," these two become friends, and Richard proceeds to charm Jerry's mother by sympathy in her psychological beliefs and by his deep interest in Jerry's alcoholic and neurotic brother Walter. His power over this physical wreck and his conversational brilliancy get for him an invitation to the Wells's Virginia home, and there life becomes both complicated and interesting. Walter's regeneration is the main theme, also the peculiar characters of Phœbe Norris, Irish wit and philosopher, and "Jawn," but the final dénouement is Richard's identity and his application of his once-disdained millions to the rehabilitation of "Red Jacket," the tottering estate. The author uses melodrama easily and holds the attention of the reader by witty turns of speech and brilliant comments which reflect deep thought and progressive ideas.

**Oppenheim, E. Phillips. The Kingdom of the Blind.** Pp. 303. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

It is one of the world's problems that a spy in his own country is a hero, but when caught is a criminal liable to the most brutal punishment. Every country maintains a secret service, a system of espionage, and, naturally in this universal war, there is much that happens for which we never receive an adequate explanation. Mr. Oppenheim pictures such a struggle in his exciting novel, the attempt of the War Office of England to cope with the German Secret Service, in spite of the hampering fetters of stupid and self-satisfied civic authorities. Hugh Thompson, the head of the English War Department, is not known in his official capacity, but as an officer in the hospital field-service, and, even to his sweetheart, Geraldine, he is reserved and an enigma. Sir Alfred Anselman, London's chief financier, and his nephew, Captain Garnet, home from the front wounded, appeal strongly to hero-loving society, but Major Thompson has ideas of his own and, in carrying them out, antagonizes his sweetheart and her family. Hugh and Garnet become rivals in more senses than one and they figure in scenes of mystery, tragic episodes of plot and

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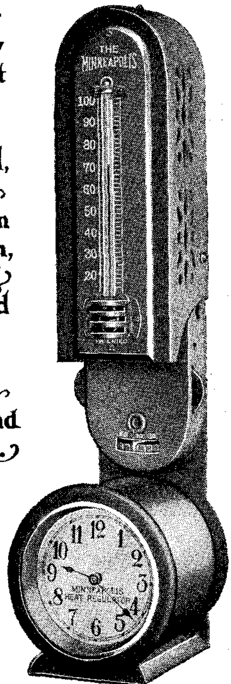

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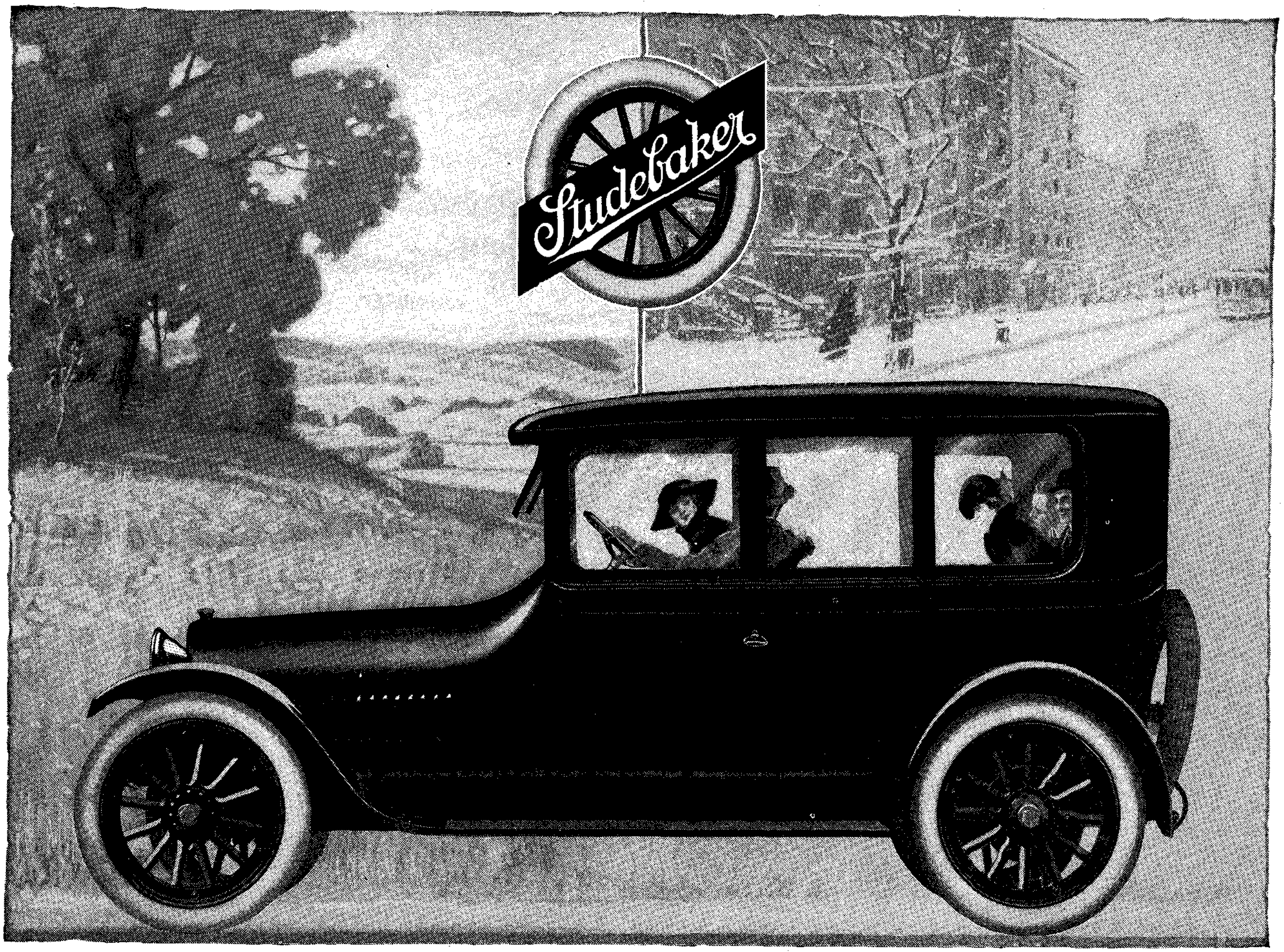

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The principle is simple enough. And it is the same today as then. But the Hotakold line *today* is *unusual* because unusual thought has been given to design and construction which has produced not only Hotakold bottles in several designs, but also Hotakold carafes (the first of their kind), jugs, ice jars, food jars, lunch sets, etc. This is why Hotakold vessels offer all that could be desired in style, utility, sturdiness and attractiveness.

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Combinations of Hotakold jugs and carafes with neatly designed trays and glasses make very attractive additions to equipment for household comfort, and they are quite in fashion for the serving of light refreshments or for guest-room use. For gifts they are decidedly distinctive.

Hotakold vessels are sold by hardware, housefurnishing and jewelry stores. Remember the name. Write to us for Booklet No. 3-L.

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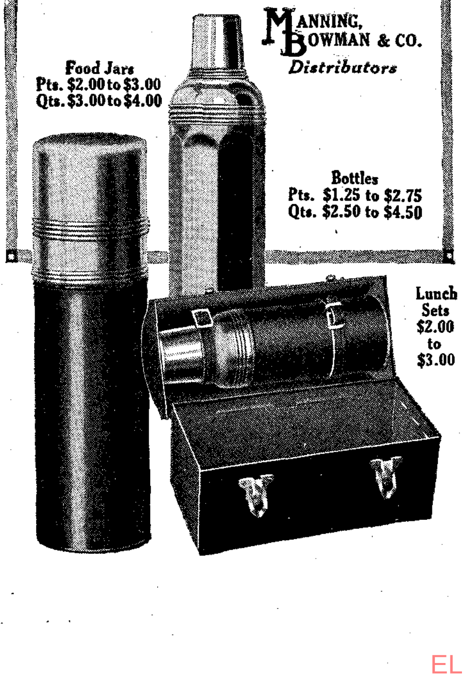

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counterplot. The author gives us thrilling pictures of submarine disasters and *Zeppelin*-raids with startling dénouements. It is a fascinating love-story, and a story of adventure. It contains much that is explanatory and elucidating in the methods and problems of secret service and the general undercurrents in war-tactics. It is one of the most plausible and convincing books Mr. Oppenheim has written.

**Orczy, Baroness. Leatherface.** Pp. 389. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a readable, exciting, and well-balanced tale of the Spanish Inquisition, when the Duke of Alva, in his struggle with the Prince of Orange, centers his efforts in Ghent. The hero is a nameless spy, who conceals his identity under a leather mask, but never fails to guard his prince and justify his title, "faithful watch-dog." As a part of Alva's scheme, Leonora de Vargas, the beautiful daughter of Alva's cruelest henchman, is married to Mark, the "ne'er-do-well" son of the bailiff of Ghent. Plots, treachery, cruel injustice, and brutality all play their part in Alva's plan, which makes of Leonora nothing but a cheat and spy. Alva's inflexibility, however, does not prevent Leonora from developing from a blind tool into a throbbing, pulsating woman, torn between duty and love, and, when a miraculous revelation shows her how she has been duped, she dares great dangers and adventurous deeds to prove her honesty. The victory of the Netherlanders at Ghent has a wider significance in Leonora's happiness, and the unmasking of Leatherface is dramatic and thrilling.

**Roche, Arthur Somers. Loot.** Pp. 320. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

A popular magazine recently finished serially this story which combines the elements of mystery, romance, adventure, melodrama, and the lure of detective skill most cleverly. That a story wildly exciting to the point of incredibility should absorb the reader without inciting adverse criticism speaks well for the skill of the writer. He has certainly worked out the intricacies of his plot with its wealth of details skilfully. Slightly reminiscent of "The Master Mind" in that one personality conceives and directs all the exciting incidents of crimes and dramatic occurrences, he makes all coherent. The love element is convincing. Wade Hildreth came to America to attend a business meeting for his rich client, Brenner Carlow, also to carry a $2,000,000 necklace back to London, but "The Gray Ghost" had heard of the jewels and proceeded to make other plans for the disposition of Hildreth and the necklace—plans which alternately failed and succeeded because of the interference of many absorbing characters in whom we become interested. Morn Light, a beautiful young actress, is inexplicably involved in all these plots and counterplots. Excitement is never lacking until Morn and Wade—but what's the use of spoiling a good story? It is a thrilling detective story.

**Wells, H. G. Mr. Britling Sees It Through.** Pp. 443. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

In these days of war, we are accustomed to extravagant criticism, blind partizanship, and superficial judgments. Mr. Wells has written a story which is so seriously and psychologically thoughtful, that we almost despair of its getting the

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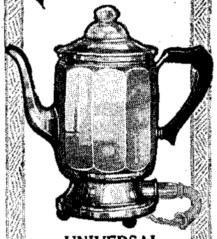

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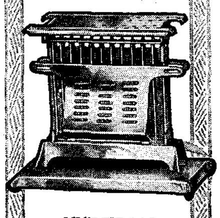

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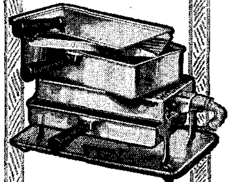

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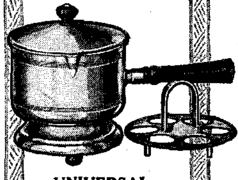

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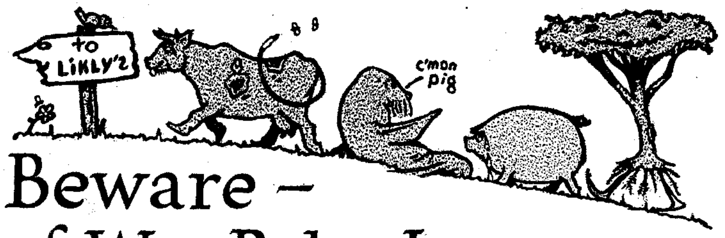


# Beware — of War-Baby Luggage

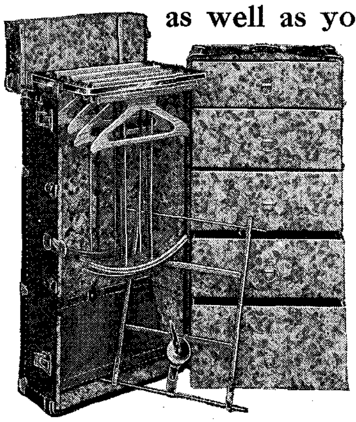
NEVER was the Likly trademark so important to you. Tempters now work overtime in luggage factories. They nudge bosses' ribs. They point to rising costs. "Skimp," they sotto-voce. "Play shoddy," they urge. Our answer to the Tempters is barred doors and windows.

The handsomest Cows, Oxen, Pigs and Walrusses still send their hides to Likly. For Likly the tallest basswood trees sing their strong-timbered "bass." (O-o-o! *That's cruel!*) And mills get from Likly full price for their best in ducks, fibre and linings.

Every Likly trunk or travel bag is sired by Honest Purpose out of Rugged Materials. Nothing war-babyish about *that*.

## New —an open-top Likly Wardrobe

### A trunk that waits on itself as well as you



A NEARBY dealer now asks to show you this new Likly Wardrobe. It has the toughest constitution ever built into an open-top trunk. Dreadnaught reinforcing, minus weight or clumsiness. Braced to defy the huskiest, bustiest Baggage Man alive. Skyscraper rigidity.

And talk about room! Why, 18 to 20 gowns, or 10 to 12 men's suits just dote on traveling in this wrinkle-proof wardrobe. With top up every garment is at your fingers' ends.

Look under the hangers. That sack-like compartment is for shoes. Or you may use it for soiled linen.

Turn to the other side. Notice the position of the lock. Placed high so you can lock or unlock without cricking your back or getting a stitch in your side.

This cast-bronze lock is of the paracentric tumbler type. Exclusive. STRONG. Locks itself as you close it.

More—locks all five drawers in position. Locks the whole trunk into a unit of defiance to hard knocks. No catches to chip chips off your finger nails. No dowels. Lock opens automatically at a touch of the key.

The 5 roomy drawers are staunchly made. Removable hat fixtures. The foundation box of the trunk is of strongest basswood. Trunk and drawers are split-proof, warp-proof, crack-proof.

Trunk is covered and lined with vulcanized fibre. Bound with walnut fibre. Most attractively lined.

Prices of Likly *Open-Top* Wardrobe Trunks range from $35.00 to $125.00.

Or the dealer will show you a wide range of Likly *Closed-Top* Models at from $20.00 to $85.00.

Likly Luggage is the widest line of luggage produced today. Comes in every conceivable type of trunk or travel bag. Every piece packed with the ripe experience of 72 years. And every piece carries this brass-and-black trademark:

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# "LIKLY" LUGGAGE

Asks no favors of the baggage man

careful and general reading it deserves. There are plot and love-interest enough to entertain the most casual novel reader, but it is so much more than that, so much more that is vital and deep in the introspective arraignment of motives and the world's attitude toward war, that it would well repay careful and studious consideration. When Mr. Direck comes to Essex village of "Matching's Easy" to invite Mr. Britling, essayist and philosopher, to deliver a course of lectures before the "Massachusetts Society for the Study of Contemporaneous Thought," he finds himself "in the heart of Washington Irving's England." The first half of the book is devoted to a portrayal of the life of a typical English family—a perfect picture of lethargic and blind attitude toward all possible change. The author frankly laughs at English foibles and, in general, compares different points of view. Mr. Direck becomes much interested in Mr. Britling's family and friends, especially "Cissie." In the course of events, however, the threatened war arrives and, while Mr. Wells never forgets the romantic thread of his story, it becomes of secondary importance along with the problems of money-getting, side-stepping from the narrow paths of moral rectitude, and the writing of the essay on "And Now War Ends." It is not so much the history of events as their effect on the habits and thoughts of Mr. Britling's own life that counts and the inexorable narrowing of the circle of war, which touches him more and more personally until his favorite son, Hugh, through excessive loyalty, misstates his age, enlists, and goes to the front. Americans will not relish his violent criticism of America's position, which is not unnatural to an Englishman. Even more scathing is his condemnation of England for her stupidity, inefficiency, and mistakes in the opening months of the war. The book should be read by every one, no matter what his sympathies and beliefs.

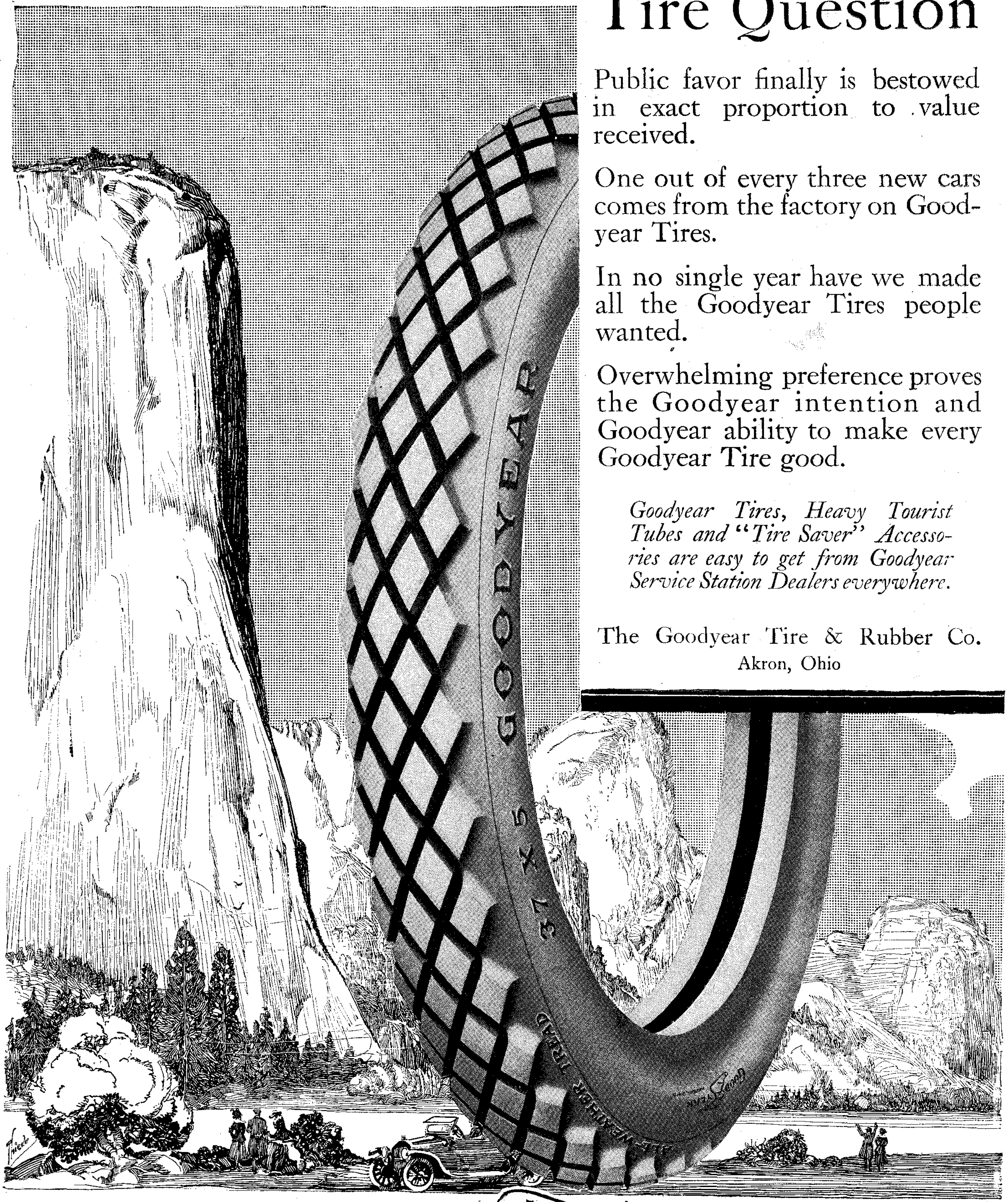
## OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

**Emerson, Walter. The Latch-string (to Maine Woods and Waters).** Pp. 229. With illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916. $2. Postage, 16 cents.

At this season of the year we always expect books which sing the praises of different localities and call the attention of summer travelers to the inimitable charms of the "one country in the world," but seldom is there a book of that type which is such good reading, so convincing in its testimony, and so evidently true and sincere, as this "Latch-string."

It is written in an intimate, "chummy" way by one who evidently not only "knows whereof he speaks," but loves every stick, stone, and flower in the State whose praises he sings. Well-chosen illustrations only emphasize the author's eulogy, and the whole book is as amusing and entertaining as a novel. Underlying the light-hearted and cheery descriptions of the many sports possible in Maine, is a serious recognition of Maine's unusual opportunities, both potential and tried, and a frank criticism of her mistakes. Of fishing, he makes this comment: "It is the only outdoor amusement that makes lethargy productive and solitude harmless. It needs and is worth a perfect setting. You will find it in Maine." He makes your mouth water by his tales of hunting and camp-cooking and his enumeration of game which exists in wonderful variety. "The only way to make civilization

*In Yosemite Valley or wherever motor tourists gather—Goodyear Tires lead.*



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**It has a Robbins & Myers Motor"**

*"John, that's the cleaner for me. The Robbins & Myers Motor is a sure sign that the machine is high-grade throughout."*

*"That's so, Mary—the Robbins & Myers is the motor that runs our adding and addressing machines at the office. You can't go wrong on that."*

BECAUSE of their great reliability, Robbins & Myers motors are regarded as a sure sign of quality of whatever machine they operate—whether it be a vacuum cleaner for the home or some other machine for the office, store or factory.

Makers of high-grade motor-driven devices naturally select a high-grade motor that will insure an operating quality fully in keeping with their own high standards of efficiency. Robbins & Myers motors are considered far too good to equip any device that falls short of that standard.

For twenty years the name Robbins & Myers has been a sign of motor excellence and a guarantee of satisfactory operation. Today this name distinguishes motors of all sizes from 1/40 to 25 horsepower, for operation on all commercial direct and alternating current circuits.

If you are a manufacturer of motor-driven devices, we will gladly furnish sample motor to test on your machines, without any charge or obligation.

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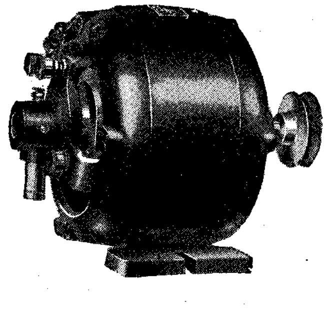

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endurable is the process of decivilization, which consists of kicking over the waste-basket, hanging up the sign 'Out of Town,' and taking to the woods."

Mr. Emerson pays glowing tribute to Maine's water-power and forests, her statesmen, and her physical beauty, but censures the inhabitants for making no better use of those opportunities. A serious suggestion is made to cultivate Maine as a winter resort, which would "enrich her commercially, physically, and spiritually."

**Wells, H. G. What Is Coming? A European Forecast.** Pp. 294. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

On the second page of this book Mr. Wells says he is "a prophet by use and wont." He is "more interested in to-morrow than he is in to-day." And all through these pages he lets loose the reins of prophecy, forecasting what the European War will bring forth. He is not sure of a lasting peace, soon. Germany, he believes, "is going to be beaten, but not completely crusht by this war; she is going to be left a militarist and united with Austria and Hungary, and unchanged in her essential nature; and out of that state of affairs comes," he believes, "the hope for an ultimate confederation of the nations of the earth." But "it is really quite idle," he insists, "to dream of a warless world in which states are still absolutely free to annoy one another with tariffs, with the blocking and squeezing of trade-routes, with the ill treatment of immigrants and traveling strangers, and between which there is no means of settling boundary disputes."

Yet final peace there shall be, according to his forecast. Why, and what it must bring, he tells and foretells after his clear, prophetic fashion, with plausible charm and what may prove irresistible logic. "All the belligerent countries of the world," he says, "are at the present moment quietly, steadily, and progressively going bankrupt." Out of their poverty, when war ends, must come a new order of things, he argues, because conditions will compel it, and because "in the past few decades a new spirit has come into human affairs." The old spirit of selfishness was undermining the state, whatever its nationality, in his view of it. In the future there will be less individual tenacity of control, and more collectiveness, tho without any disappearance of private property. "My political ideal," he urges, "is the United States of the World, a union of States whose State boundaries are determined by what I have defined as the natural map of mankind." He assumes that "the primary business of the Allies is not reconciliation with Germany," but "to organize a great League of Peace about the world, with which the American States and China may either unite or establish a permanent understanding." That a great change must come before this can be accomplished, Mr. Wells realizes; and what this change will involve, in the belligerent countries and possibly in this country, he sets forth as if certain of his own prophetic powers.

**Graham, Stephen. Through Russian Central Asia.** Pp. 289. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. $2.25. Postage, 16 cents.

Thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate this new book by Mr. Graham, the reader should familiarize himself with the geography of Central Asia, from the Caspian Sea east to the Chinese Empire, for Mr. Graham wanders far, on foot, boat, or horseback, and speaks familiarly of so many places that it is confusing without a mental picture of the country through which he travels. His love for everything Russian makes him very appreciative of their efforts and achievements, and everywhere he has interesting tales to tell of the people he meets, the significance of their customs, and the laws which govern the different tribes. After giving a wonderful word-picture of Persia's floral frontier, he praises Bokhara and the Bokharese: "A sort of Mussulman perfection" and a great contrast to the Russian, who is careless and inexact.

Mr. Graham describes faithfully the different tribes, their foods, their manners, and their ambitions, showing how Russia has access to the empty heart of Asia and how she encourages and directs colonization. He considers the expansion of the Russian Empire also in connection with its effect on India, draws comparisons between the great nations, especially Russia and England, and asks some very pointed and pertinent questions about what England shall do *after* the war.

**Howard, Ethel. Potsdam Princes.** Pp. 389. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1916. $1.35. Postage 12 cents.

Miss Howard was appointed English governess to the German Emperor's sons when the Crown Prince was fourteen years old. This book was written with the help of her diary and notes made during the three years she remained with her charges and enjoyed the patronage of the royal family. She gives impressions of the character of each child and the most noticeable attributes of the parents, but one realizes that, with her English birth and blood, it is with great reluctance that she writes anything good of her country's enemies.

There are interesting descriptions of court functions, royal red tape when traveling, the intricacies of court life, the a-b-cs of militarism, and the wonderful Christmas celebration. We gather from the author that the princes were much like healthy, happy boys anywhere, and that she was treated with respect and consideration and with no more formality than she would have found in her own country. There is nothing in the book to throw light on present complications, but, since the "child is father to the man," one might have expected to get some suggestion of what the Kaiser's stalwart sons would be.

---

**Profit in Tears.**—As she stood outside the little country inn two great tears shone in her innocent eyes, tears so large that the passing cyclist saw them.

Beauty in distress caused him to dismount and ask if he could be of any assistance.

"I'm afraid not, thank you!" replied the damsel, sorrowfully, as she pointed to an automatic chocolate machine attached to the wall of the inn. "I've just put a penny in that thing and nothing has come out."

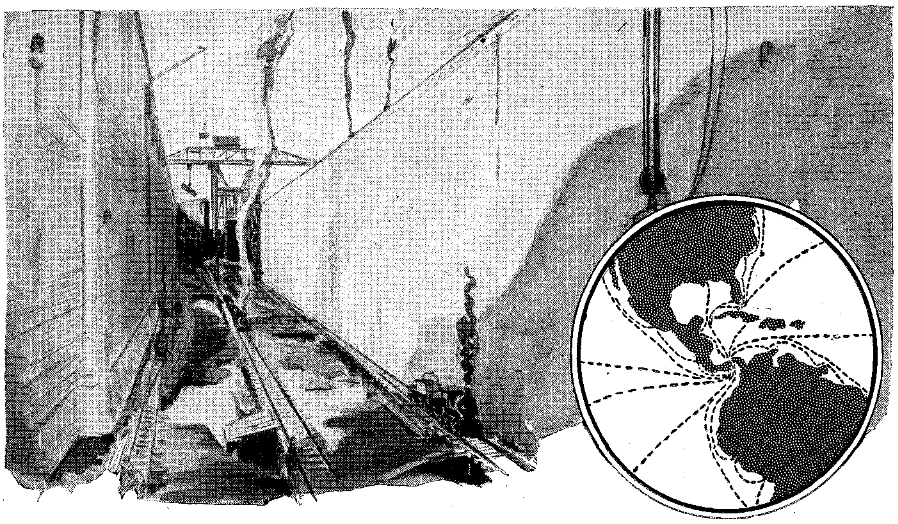
"That's soon remedied!" said the young man, confidently.

He slipt a coin into the slot, and then another. After the sixth he muttered angrily, raised his cap, and pedaled wildly away.

As he disappeared a female voice peeped round the door.

"Any luck?" asked the owner thereof.

"Oh, yes, ma!" replied the simple damsel, gaily. "That's the tenth. I've netted fifty cents since dinner-time."—*Chicago News.*



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It doubles the efficiency of the United States Navy.

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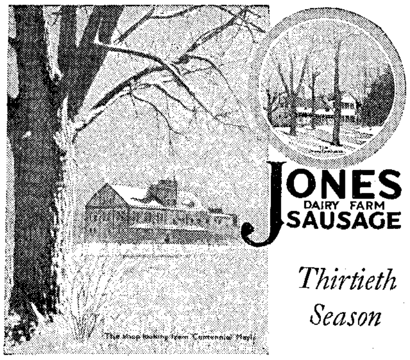

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This is our 30th season in the manufacture of Jones Dairy Farm Products. Your grocer will tell you of our prices and times of shipment.

Be sure that it's Jones.

**MILO C. JONES**
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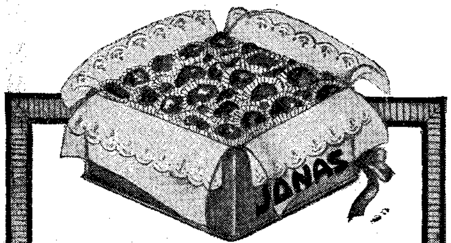

Put a dollar bill into an envelope addressed to us, enclose your card and Her address—then let the postman play Cupid for you. She will receive a pound and a quarter green and gold gift box of the most delicious, unusual chocolates that ever found their lucky way to Her mouth. In two trays, 30 different, luscious kinds, the like of which she never tasted before. Your card goes into the box, and the candy is sent to Her, fresh, the very hour it's made.

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# POETRY OF THE YEAR

MR. W. S. BRAITHWAITE shows himself amply generous to our poets this year. Out of the long array of new verse brought forward by the magazines he selects some eighty-eight for his Anthology. By a process of elimination he gets thirty which he stars as the best. It would be invidious for us to go further with his methods; but five are all our columns will accommodate; and we give those that the Boston *Transcript* selects for reprinting, without prejudice to the twenty-five omitted. Mr. Braithwaite's article on the year's output will be found in part in the Letters and Art Department:

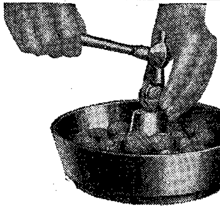
## BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK

By Amy Lowell

The shuttlecock soars upward
In a parabola of whiteness,
Turns,
And sinks to a perfect arc.
Plat! the battledore strikes it,
And it rises again,
Without haste,
Winged and curving,
Tracing its white flight
Against the clipt hemlock-trees.
Plat!
Up again,
Orange and sparkling with sun,
Rounding under the blue sky,
Dropping,
Fading to gray-green
In the shadow of the coned hemlocks.
"Ninety-one." "Ninety-two." "Ninety-three."
The arms of the little girls
Come up—and up—
Precisely,
Like mechanical toys.
The battledores beat at nothing,
And toss the dazzle of snow
Off their parchment drums.
"Ninety-four." Plat!
"Ninety-five." Plat!
Back and forth
Goes the shuttlecock,
Icicle-white,
Leaping at the sharp-edged clouds,
Overturning,
Falling,
Down,
And down,
Tinctured with pink
From the upthrusting shine
Of Oriental poppies.

The little girls sway to the counting rhythm;
Left foot,
Right foot,
Plat! Plat!
Yellow heat twines round the handles of the battledores,
The parchment cracks with dryness;
But the shuttlecock
Swings slowly into the ice-blue sky,
Heaving up on the warm air
Like a foam-bubble on a wave,
With feathers slanted and sustaining.
Higher,
Until the earth turns beneath it;
Poised and swinging,
With all the garden flowing beneath it,
Scarlet, and blue, and purple, and white—
Blurred color reflections in rippled water—
Changing—streaming—
For the moment that Stella takes to lift her arm.
Then the shuttlecock relinquishes,
Bows,
Descends;
And the sharp blue spears of the air
Thrust it to earth.

Again it mounts,
Stepping up on the rising scents of flowers,
Buoyed up and under by the shining heat.
Above the foxgloves,
Above the guelder-roses,
Above the greenhouse glitter,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**Solve Now Your Christmas Problem**

END, now, your search for something useful and distinctive for Xmas giving. PARSONS Nut Bowl meets this requirement at moderate price.

Place the largest or smallest nut on metal anvil (firmly set in center) strike with hammer in the good old-fashioned way and out come the toothsome "meats." Shells drop into generously deep bowl, of solid mahogany, walnut or other hardwood. Bowls finished in natural, mahogany, ebony or mission brown to harmonize with any home surroundings. Metal hammer and anvil in silver, nickel or brushed copper. Five styles at $3—others up to $7. If your dealer hasn't them in stock yet, write us.

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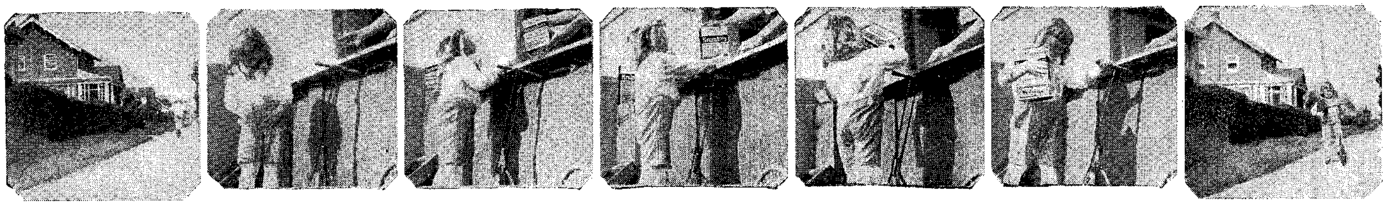

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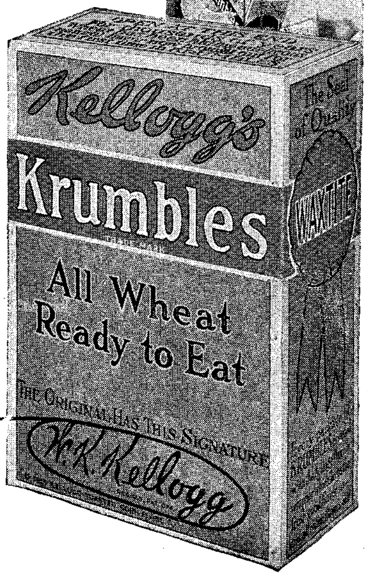

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If you have any difficulty securing any product you need made of Armco Iron, write to us. We will put you in touch with a manufacturer or dealer who can supply you.

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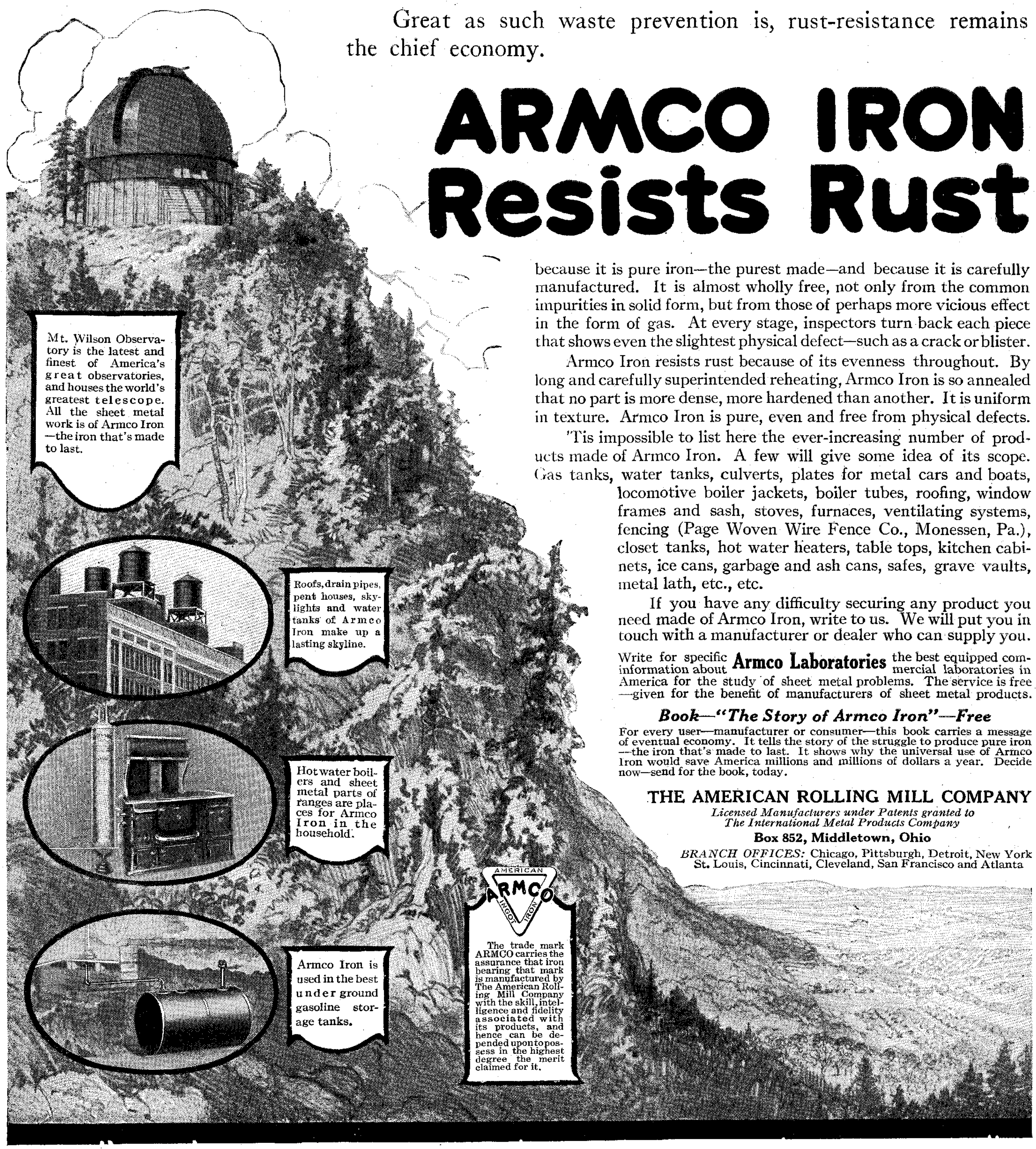

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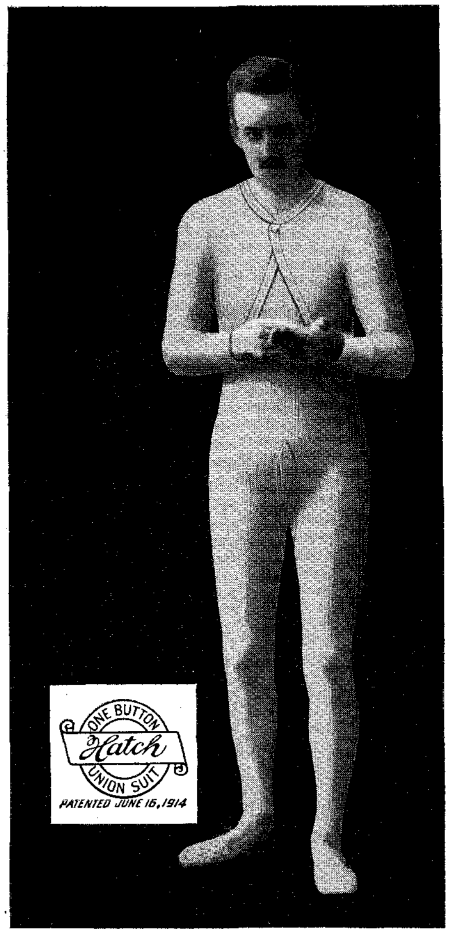
The trade mark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company with the skill, intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.



**In this age of specialization, why scatter your energies on a dozen buttons when**
The
**Hatch**
**ONE-Button**
**UNION SUIT**
**lets you specialize on one button?**

If one man can do the work of three, isn't one man enough? If one machine can do the work of three, would you keep three running? If one button can do the work of a dozen, isn't it useless to button and unbutton twelve?

But the convenience of the Hatch One-Button Union Suit is only half the story. Its comfort is the other half. For the design that eliminated all these useless buttons also produced an undergarment that fits better, lies flatter and smoother from neck to ankle, than any garment you ever wore.

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Till the shafts of cooler air
Meet it,
Reflect it,
Reject it,
Then down,
Down,
Pass the greenhouse,
Pass the guelder-rose bush,
Pass the foxgloves.

"Ninety-nine," Stella's battledore springs to the impact.
Plunk! Like the snap of a taut string.
"Oh! Minna!"
The shuttlecock drops zigzagedly,
Out of orbit,
Hits the path,
And rolls over quite still.
Dead white feathers,
With a weight at the end.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (New York).

## EVENSONG

By Conrad Aiken

*This song is of no importance,*
*I will only improvise;*
*Yet, maybe, here and there,*
*Suddenly from these sounds a chord will start*
*And piercingly touch my heart.*

### I

In the pale mauve twilight, streaked with orange,
Exquisitely sweet—
She leaned upon her balcony and looked across the street;
And across the huddled roofs of the misty city,
Across the hills of tenements so gray,
She looked into the west with a young and infinite pity,
With a young and infinite pity, as if to say
That dark was coming and irresistible night,
Which man would attempt to meet
With here and there a little flickering light. . . . .
The orange faded, the housetops all were black,
And a strange and beautiful quiet
Came unexpected, came exquisitely sweet,
On market-place and street;
And where were lately crowds and sounds and riot
Was a gentle blowing of wind, a murmur of leaves,
A single step, or voice, and under the eaves
The scrambling of sparrows; and then the hush swept back.

### II

She leaned upon her balcony, in the darkness,
Folding her hands beneath her chin;
And watched the lamps begin
Here and there to pierce like eyes the darkness—
From windows, luminous rooms,
And from the damp dark street
Between the moving branches, and the leaves with rain still sweet.
It was strange: the leaves thus seen,
With the lamplight's cold bright glare thrown up among them—
The restless maple leaves
Twinkling their myriad shadows beneath the eaves—
Were lovelier, almost, than with sunlight on them,
So bright they were with young translucent green;
Were lovelier, almost, than with moonlight on them. . . .
And looking so wistfully across the city,
With such a young, and wise, and infinite pity
For the girl who had no lover
To walk with her along a street like this,
With slow steps in the rain, both aching for a kiss,
It seemed as if all evenings were the same,
As if all evenings came
With just such hint of loneliness or pain,
The quiet after rain.

### III

Would her lover, then, grow old sooner than she,
And find a night like this too damp to walk?
Would he prefer to stay indoors and talk,
Or read the evening paper, while she sewed, or darned a sock,
And listened to the ticking of the clock!
Would he prefer it to lamplight on a tree?
Would he be old and tired
And, having all the comforts he desired,

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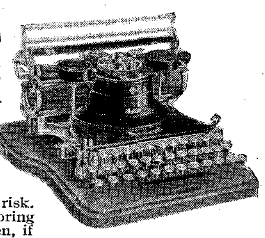

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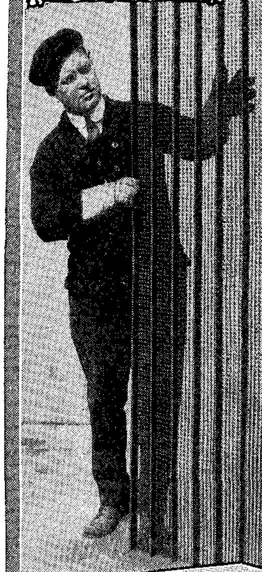

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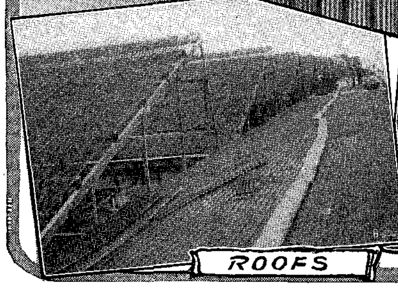

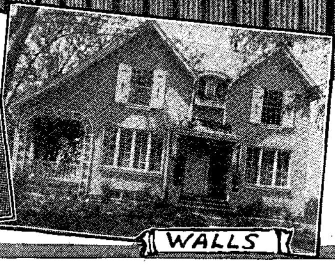

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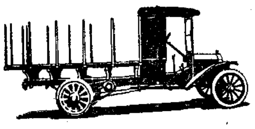

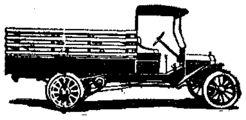

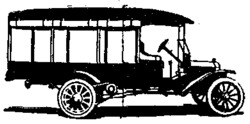

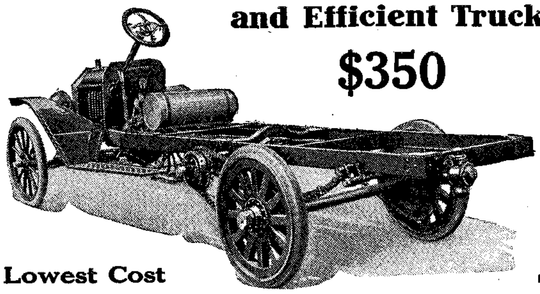

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*Good Territory Still Open for Live Agents*

Take no interest in the twilight coming down
So beautifully and quietly on the town?
Would her lover, then, grow old sooner than she?

IV

A neighbor started singing, singing a child to sleep.
It was strange: a song thus heard—
In the misty evening, after an afternoon of rain—
Seemed more beautiful than happiness, more beautiful than pain,
Seemed to escape the music and the word,
Only, somehow, to keep
A warmth that was lovelier than the song of any bird.
Was it because it came up through this tree,
Through the lucent leaves that twinkled on this tree,
With the bright lamp there beneath them in the street?
It was exquisitely sweet:
So unaffected, so unconscious that it was heard.
Or was it because she looked across the city
Across the hills of tenements, so black,
And thought of all the mothers with a young and infinite pity? . . .
The child had fallen asleep, the hush swept back,
The leaves hung lifeless on the tree.

V

It was too bad the sky was dark.
A cat came slinking close along the wall.
For the moon was full just now, and in the park,
If the sky were clear at all,
The lovers upon the moonlit grass would sprawl,
And whisper in the shadows, and laugh and there
She would be going, maybe, with a white rose in her hair . . .
But would youth at last grow weary of these things,
Of the ribbons and the laces,
And the latest way of putting up one's hair?
Would she no longer care,
In that undiscovered future of recurring springs,
If, growing old and plain, she no longer turned the faces
And saw the people stare?
Would she hear music and not yearn
To take her lover's arm for one more turn? . . .
The leaves hang breathless on the dripping maple-tree,
The man across the street was going out.
It was the evening made her think such things, no doubt.
But would her lover grow old sooner than she? . . .
Only the evening made her think such things, no doubt. . . .

VI

And yet, and yet—
Seeing the tired city, and the trees so still and wet—
It seemed as if all evenings were the same;
As if all evenings came,
Despite her smile at thinking of a kiss,
With just such tragic peacefulness as this;
With just such hint of loneliness or pain;
The perfect quiet that comes after rain.

—*The Poetry Review of America* (Cambridge).

## NIGHT FOR ADVENTURERS

By Victor Starbuck

Sometimes when fragrant summer dusk comes in with scent of rose and musk
And scatters from their sable husk the stars like yellow grain,
Oh, then the ancient longing comes that lures me like a roll of drums
To follow where the cricket strums his banjo in the lane.

And when the August moon comes up and like a shallow silver cup
Pours out upon the fields and roads her amber-colored beams,
A leafy whisper mounts and calls from out the forest's moss-grown halls
To leave the city's somber walls and take the road o' dreams.

A call that bids me rise and strip, and naked all from toe to lip
To wander where the dewdrops drip from off the silent trees,

And where the hairy spiders spin their nets of silver, fragile-thin,
And out to where the fields begin, like down upon the breeze.

Into a silver pool to plunge, and like a great trout wheel and lunge
Among the lily-bonnets and the stars reflected there;
With face upturned to lie afloat with moonbeams rippling round my throat,
And from the slimy grasses plait a chaplet for my hair.

Then, leaping from my rustic bath, to take some winding meadow-path;
Across the fields of aftermath to run with flying feet,
And feel the dewdrop-weighted grass that bends beneath me as I pass,
Where solemn trees in shadowy mass beyond the highway meet.

And, plunging deep within the woods, among the leaf-hung solitudes
Where scarce one timid star intrudes into the breathless gloom,
Go leaping down some fern-hid way to scare the rabbits in their play,
And see the owl, a fantom gray, drift by on silent plume.

To fling me down at length and rest upon some damp and mossy nest,
And hear the choir of surpliced frogs strike up a bubbling tune;
And watch, above the dreaming trees, Orion and the Hyades
And all the stars, like golden bees, around the lily-moon.

Then who can say if I have gone agipsying from dusk till dawn
In company with fay and faun, where firefly-lanterns gleam?
And have I danced on cobwebs thin to Master Locust's mandolin—
Or have I spent the night in bed, and was it all a dream?

—*Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* (Chicago).

## THE POPPIES

By Amelia Josephine Burr

This is the garden of your joyous care,
Where such a little time before you died
You walked with pleasant pride
And pointed out your favorites, the rare
Tree roses, and the riotous delight
Of poppies, from the crimson to the white,
Sounding the gamut of ecstatic hue.
So richly colored was all life to you!
You never called the world a vale of tears.
Such long and loving labor overgrown!
How soon the wild undoes your patient years—
Not wholly; with each summer's weeds I see
Poppies arise, self-sown.
They are your garden's immortality.

What would be heaven for you? It comforts me
To picture you with leisure and with strength
To bring to life at length
Your dreams of beauty—all your soul set free
From the mean goading of necessity
And from the bodily pain
You bore so bravely, like a galling chain
That heavy grew and heavier each day.
When death struck these away
I knew the magnitude of your release
By your high look of peace.
God knows I had no lack of tears, but they
Were not for you. My sorrow was my own.
I read, "*I will not leave you comfortless
But I will come to you.*" I had not known
The meaning of those words until your death.
You were less near to me when I could press
Your hand and feel your breath
Upon my cheek, than now. You seem so near,
So full of life, so constantly more dear,
I feel it only needs to turn my gaze
To see you standing here
Among your flowers, as in other days.
Like little shouts of exultation sweet
The poppies at my feet

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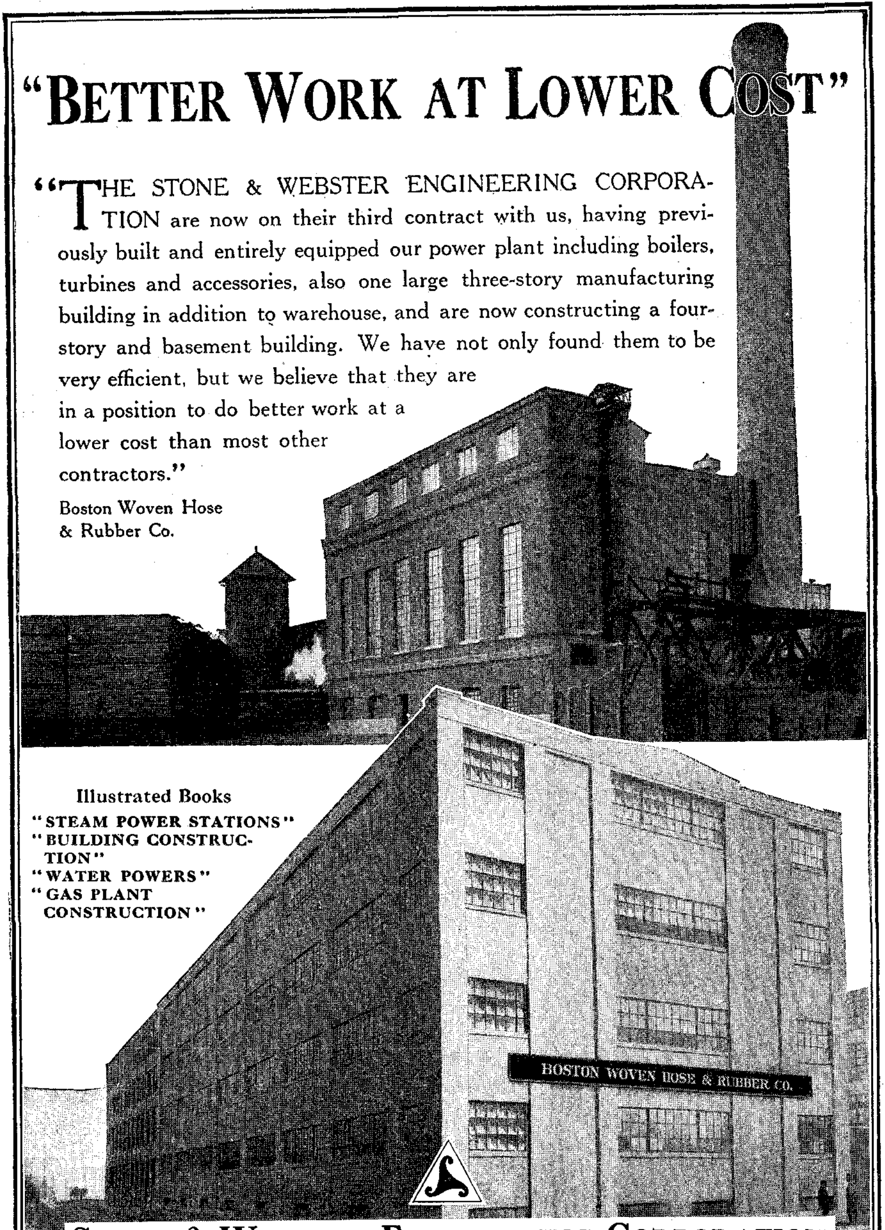

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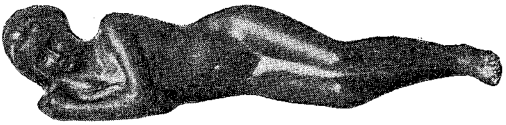

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**14 sizes—10c and up**

Get started on Girard enjoyment to-day.

**Dealers—look at this**

If you are not handling Girard cigars, we can show you *to your own satisfaction* where you have a real opportunity. It will pay you to write us for details. Write to-day.

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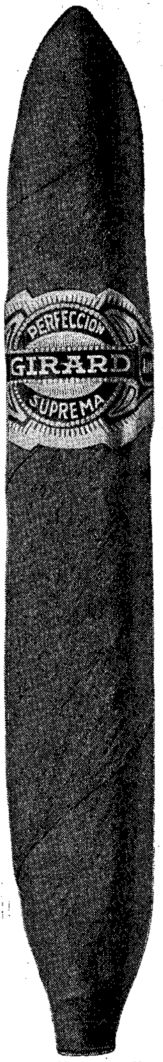


The "Broker"
Actual size. 10c

Loose to the wind their petals. Let them die—
From them shall spring new beauty, by and by.
They are not overgreedy for a pledge
Of immortality; they give their best
To earth—God knows the rest.
So did you tread your path across the edge
Of this our visible world. You did not hoard
Your spirit's treasure for a world unseen,
Nor chaffer with your God for a reward
Ere you would serve. You did not even trust
Your Master would be just.
You went your way generous and serene
And gave unquestioning all you had to spend,
As friend to friend.
If you had known that all should end in dust,
You would have thought it shame to drop your
sword,
Because you fought your beasts at Ephesus
Not for yourself—for us,
Who loved in you the love of righteousness.
There is no soul that touched you in the stress
Of that great battle where you did your part
So gallantly, which you did not impress
With your own chivalry. In every heart
That knew you, there is sown
Some ruddy-blossomed seedling of your own.
Whatever Heaven there beyond may be,
This I can see.

If this dear presence by my love discerned
Be your own self, the self I know, returned
From larger life in some transfigured guise
Unseen by mortal eyes,
Or if it be your spirit as it grew
Unconsciously of my own self a part,
Could it be any nearer, if I knew,
Or dearer to my heart?
You are in God, as you have always been.
Altho I find it sweet
To dream that I shall know you when we meet
In such a garden as you cherished here,
I will not wait until I die, my Dear,
For Heaven to begin.
Sweeter it is to know that I can give
Your deathless bounty to a world in need.
I sow you as the poppy sows her seed,
And in my love, you live.

—*The Bellman* (Minneapolis).

## THE CLERK

By Scudder Middleton

"Two and two are four, four and three are seven"—
That is all that he can say where he sits in Heaven;
"Two and two are four, four and three are seven"
Through the long celestial day.

"Two and two are four, four and three are seven"—
Once he used to sing it down the halls of Heaven;
"Work is hard, but there's an answer,
Far ahead great things are waiting,
I will add the magic Figures
I will seek the gleaming Balance—
I will win the Master's praise."

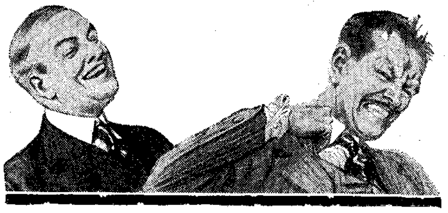
"Two and two are four, four and three are seven"—
Not so careful now in the place of Heaven;
"Work is good but there is pleasure,
I am young with time before me—
Oh bright angel, from the shops of Heaven,
Dance a while, the Harper's playing—
Drink the rainbow-wine with me!"

"Two and two are four, four and three are seven"—
Then he only droned it on his stool in Heaven;
"Work is bread and bread is living,
Little mouths grow very hungry
In the rooms of Paradise—
She must wear a golden feather
When she walks along the sky."

"Two and two are four, four and three are seven"—
Just a whisper now through the walls of Heaven;
"Oh, I can not find the error,
Can not strike the gleaming Balance—
All the magic's out of Figures,
All the wonder out of loving,
And the Master has no praise."

"Two and two are four, four and three are seven"—
Still he mutters on at the books of Heaven—
"Work is bread and bread is living"—
Through the long celestial day.

—*Contemporary Verse* (Philadelphia).



**No itch—when the wool *doesn't* touch the skin!**

You are always warm enough outdoors in your Duofold, and also perfectly *comfortable* indoors, even in overheated rooms—because the wool in Duofold is *all* on the *outside* of the garment. Only fine, soft, soothing cotton touches the skin. And the outside layer of wool absorbs bodily moisture from the inside layer of cotton and keeps the whole garment *fresh* and *dry*.

**Duofold**
**Health Underwear**

Just as you sleep with a cotton sheet next you for comfort and a wool blanket outside for warmth, so can you also protect and comfort yourself during the day with the same principle—in Duofold.

Here you have *Warmth with Light Weight*—and without any of that "wool itch." You are best protected against catching cold because the warm wool outer layer keeps cold *out* and natural warmth *in*—and the *air space* between the cotton and wool layers provides healthful ventilation.

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*Send for Sample of Fabric and Description*

**Duofold Health Underwear Co.**
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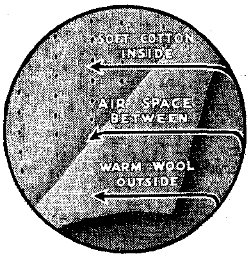
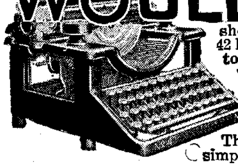
**Mohawk, N. Y.**





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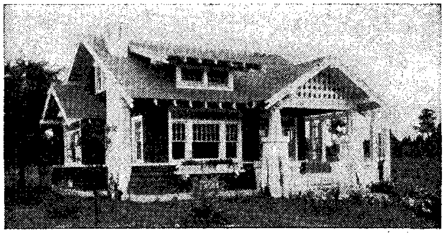

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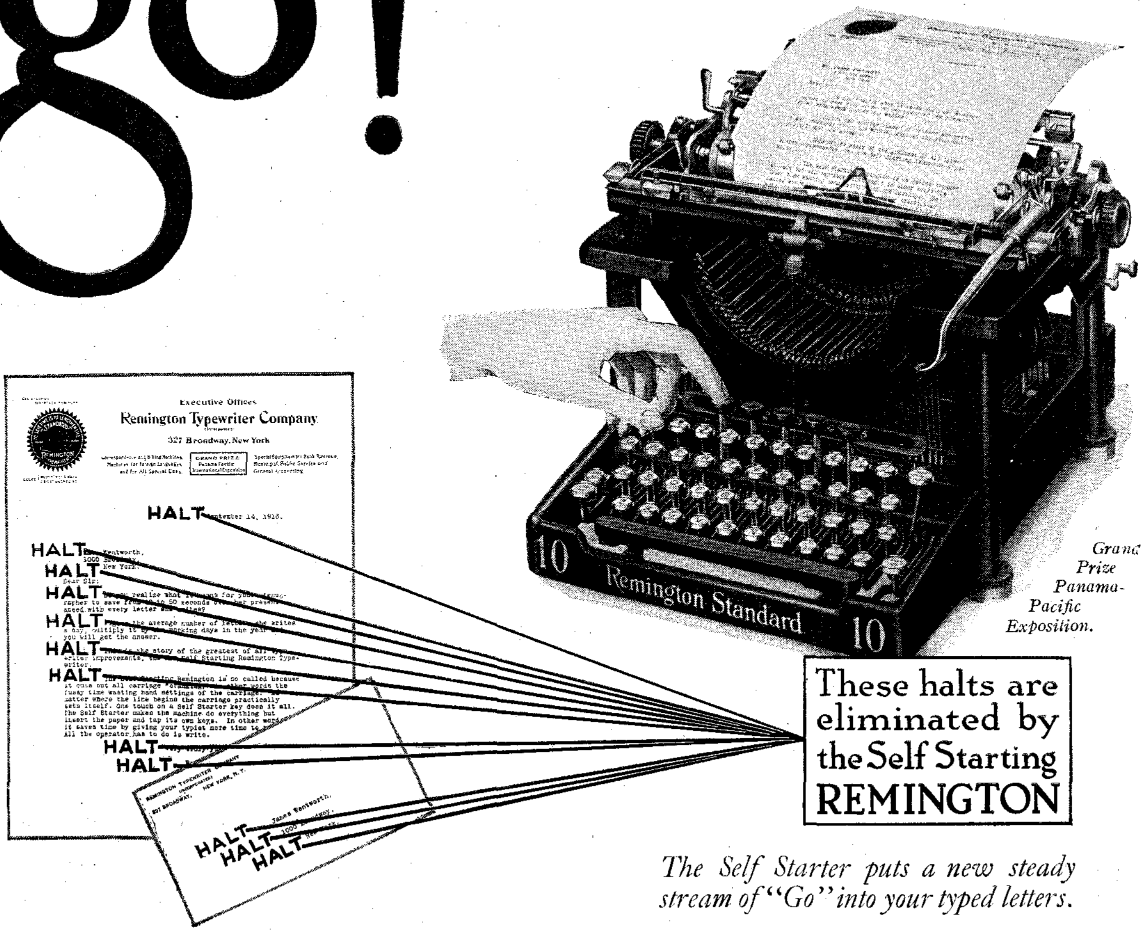
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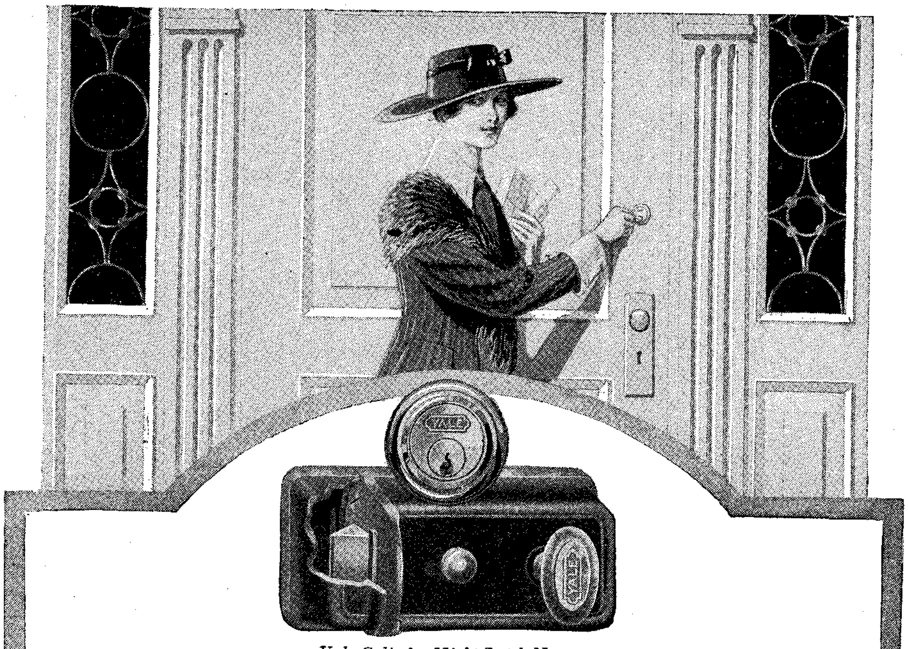
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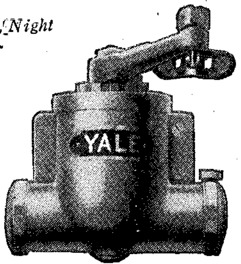

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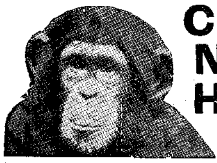

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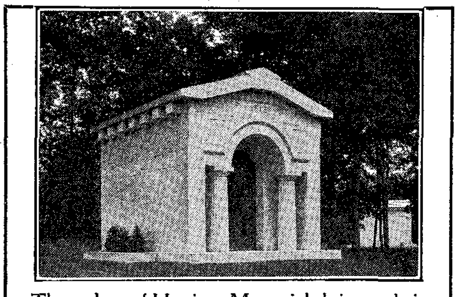

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# PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## HOW KÖNIG DODGED THE BRITISH

Columbus visited America in a tiny caravel called the *Santa Maria;* Mr. Wiggins with Mrs. Wiggins, and perhaps a fragmentary half-dozen little Wigginses visited our continent in the *Great Eastern;* and after that there were no more new ways to travel to America until the German submarine *Deutschland* left Bremen for Baltimore. After reaching his Fatherland again, Captain König, of the *U*-boat, wrote down all his experiences, published them in a book, and then sat down to receive the callers whom curiosity was sure to move to visit him.

Some of the things he wrote, especially how he eluded the British vessels lying in wait for him, have been published again on this side of the water and copyrighted by John K. Wheeler, Inc. From one of these accounts, appearing in the Chicago *Daily News,* we glean the details of his amazing journey and the homeward flight, and all the suspense and danger that accompanied it. For instance, he tells of meeting his first would-be destroyer when far out on the North Sea, bound westward, after he had thought it hardly necessary to remain longer submerged. He writes:

> About 2 A.M. I gave orders to rise. As the boat darted upward its movements became wilder and wilder, which showed me that the storm was there and with it had come a still higher sea. Occasionally we made regular leaps, but we calmly emptied our tanks and got to the surface in quite an orderly manner.
>
> I was just about to give orders to put on the oil-engines—when—what was that? That dark stripe over there—wasn't that a smoke-flag? *Donnerwetter!* It's a destroyer!
>
> With one leap I am back in the turret and have closed the tower-hatch.
>
> "Alarm—submerge quickly—*fluten*—depth rudder—go to twenty meters."
>
> The whole boat trembles and shakes under the increased pressure and makes a couple of real jumps; it literally reels in the wild sea. Will it not go down pretty soon?
>
> With a sudden jerk the *Deutschland* darts below the surface and now, bending her bow lower and lower, rapidly descends into the depths.
>
> The light of the just dawning day disappears from the turret windows, the manometer shows in quick succession, two, three, six, ten meters. But the bow drops lower and lower.
>
> The boat had bent forward in an angle of 36 degrees and stood on its head, as it were. Its bow rested on the sea's bottom and its stern was violently swinging back and forth.
>
> The manometer showed a depth of about fifteen meters.
>
> I quickly realized our situation. It was something less than comfortable.
>
> We were revealing our position by a peculiar buoy, and we expected momentarily to hear the crashing blow of a shell in the stern. But everything remained

quiet. The screws could no longer betray us. Also it probably was still too dark up there, and the destroyer perhaps had enough of its own troubles in the wild sea.

There must have been a combination of several causes. Aside from the fact that only in the most extraordinary and rare cases is it possible for a big boat to submerge against a high sea, it is conceivable that in the haste which was forced upon us by the destroyer the tanks were not completely emptied of air.

But, above all, I recall that my first thought was the cargo.

"Is the cargo safely stored? Can it lose its equilibrium?"

Curious as it may sound in retrospect, that is what I instinctively thought of. A "big steamer" captain doesn't easily get rid of his second nature, even on a *U*-boat.

We have submerged and placed ourselves on the bottom. We are in no hurry. Why should we not for once give ourselves a little rest?

Our resting-place was rather deep, but therefore safer and calmer.

This night on the bottom of the sea was truly a recreation for us all. One could for once take a good wash and go to bed in peace, without fearing to be frightened at the next moment with a "Hey-a" in the speaking-tube.

But before resting we had a regular banquet. Both the phonographs were playing and the glasses were raised, filled with French champagne.

Our good Stücke, who was our steward, kitchen boy, and maid of all work, at the same time served us in such a dignified manner as if he were still a steward in the dining-room of the *Kronprinzessin Cecile*, as if he had never been in French captivity for nearly a whole year, in order to develop his ability in our company at the bottom of the sea.

Again we come to the surface the next morning. The pump is working with a hissing noise as we climb upward. On the twenty-meter depth the boat loses its stability.

First, we can see it on the manometer, then it is noticed on the depth rudder, which becomes more difficult to handle. And as the boat at times moves in unexpected jumps we realize there must be a considerable sea above.

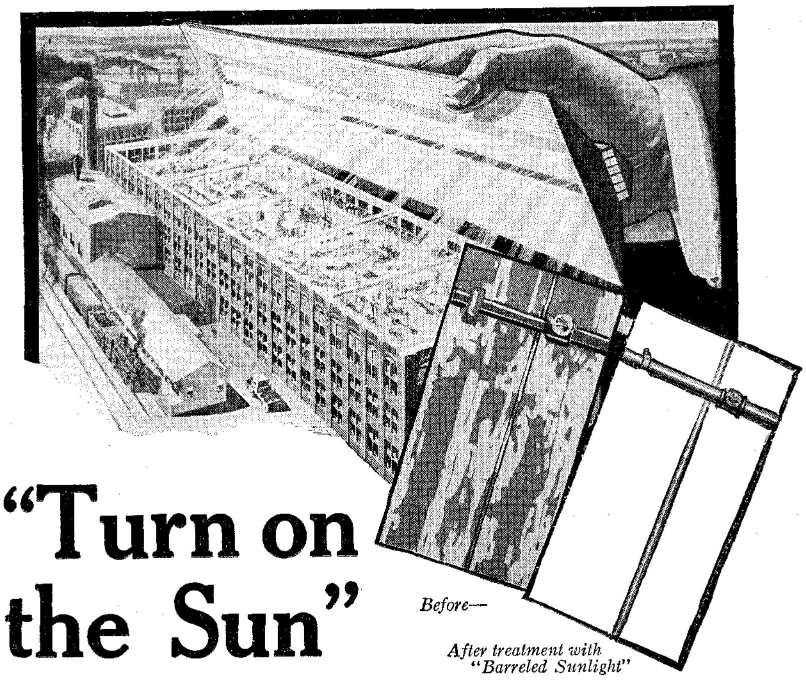
I now carefully rise to the periscope depth and proceed for a time in this position and am looking around. Nothing can be seen except a stormy army of white wave-crests. This weather suits me exactly, as we need not be on our guard so very closely.

I decided therefore to rise to the surface. But before this is done the boat must be placed across the wind, as the long, heavy hull would not otherwise be able to climb out of the water.

At slow speed, we place the *Deutschland* right across the seas. The boat rolls fearfully. It feels just as if the soul would shake out of its body, and now it obeys the deep rudder and its nose rises slowly out of the water.

When we are completely out of the water the ship makes the alarming motions of a pendulum all around the compass. Then comes the unpleasant moment when we have to turn the ship slowly into its course.

Protected by the thick conning tower windows, which the heavy seas are continually washing over and streaming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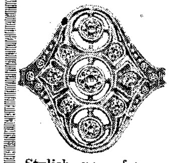

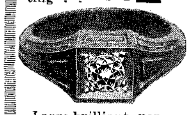

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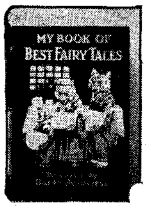

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down, with arms and legs already to withstand the sharp twistings of our craft, I keep watch on all sides.

It is still hard work, we are told, for the storm increases instead of diminishing, and the boat in the short, rough sea, plunges and dips in a way that is sickening. The farther they go, the more they catch the undercurrents of the Atlantic, and at last they slip into the ocean proper, for they have been all this time in the North Sea. Captain König continues:

> The reception of the Atlantic can not be called cordial.
>
> We undoubtedly had got accustomed to much during the past days, but I decide as far as possible to save my men's nerves so that they will be able to withstand that which was about to come. I therefore selected the southerly course, hoping to get better weather, but I was not entirely successful. The seas continually sweep over the boat from stem to stern, because it is too heavy to be lifted out of them as other steamers are.
>
> It certainly was not pleasant in the conning-tower, but it was a thousand times better than below deck, where the crew, because of the unbroken rolling of the ship, began to suffer on account of seasickness in the close and stagnant air.
>
> Many an old sailor offered himself on the altar of Neptune for the first time.
>
> On the third day the storm begins to abate, the sea becomes calmer, and we can open all the hatches in order to get air and dry out.
>
> All who were off duty came up to stretch themselves on the deck in the sunshine and pull themselves together again after their confinement and suffering during the rough weather, which certainly was necessary.
>
> With pale faces, worn out by sleepless nights, they came out of the hatches, but hardly had they reached the fresh air and had felt the beautiful sea-wind blowing on their cheeks refreshingly before the dear cigars or pipes were produced.

So went the trip westward, alternately submerging and rising, alternately storm and sunny calm. Of the fair days, the crew on the *U*-boat made the most they could. As the commander states it:

> The fair weather is useful for the diving exercises which we practise every day. Everything goes as it should. We can calmly draw near to the American coast, and, in a safe position under the water, we will pass the three-mile limit.
>
> During these diving exercises we experience a wonderful spectacle. I let the boat go down just so far as to put the conning-tower three meters under the surface. Bright sunshine penetrates below the surface. Close by the water was azure-blue, transparent as glass. From the conning-tower window I could see the length of the ship, surrounded by wind bubbles, glistening like pearls which continually spring out from the hull. There the deck was stretched out which I could see to the prow as clearly as if it had been above the water. Later the entire thing changed to a colored dusk. It looked as if the boat were pushing itself out of an opal-green wall which

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**APINOL**

*an ideal first-aid*

**Will give you almost instant relief of pain from burns. Just make quick application to the spot. The pain will cease within two minutes.**

**APINOL is a pure, healing pine oil, with the germicidal strength of a solution of bichloride of mercury or carbolic acid, but still is harmless.**

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**Good for cuts, burns, bruises, boils and all kinds of wounds. Will not stain linen or clothes. Ask your doctor about it. He knows.**

**If your druggist cannot supply you, send 10c for a one-ounce bottle, or 25c for a three ounce bottle.**

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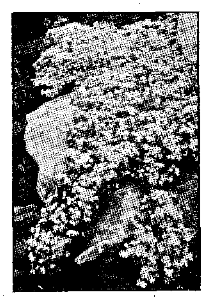

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**Round the Year in the Garden**

a new book by H. H. Thomas, the famous gardening expert. Just the thing for the amateur or the professional who is interested in keeping his garden beautiful as long as possible. Tells all about the flowers of the four seasons and outlines the work of each month in the flower, fruit, and kitchen garden. October is the first month treated, with its planting of Spring flowers, lifting of the more tender plants, and planning for the coming year, and the other eleven months follow in order. You will find here a host of things that will help you to beautify your garden and to achieve worth-while results. *Crown 8vo, Cloth, beautifully illustrated with 12 direct color photographs by H. E. Corke and 64 half-tone plates, $2.00; by mail, $2.12.*

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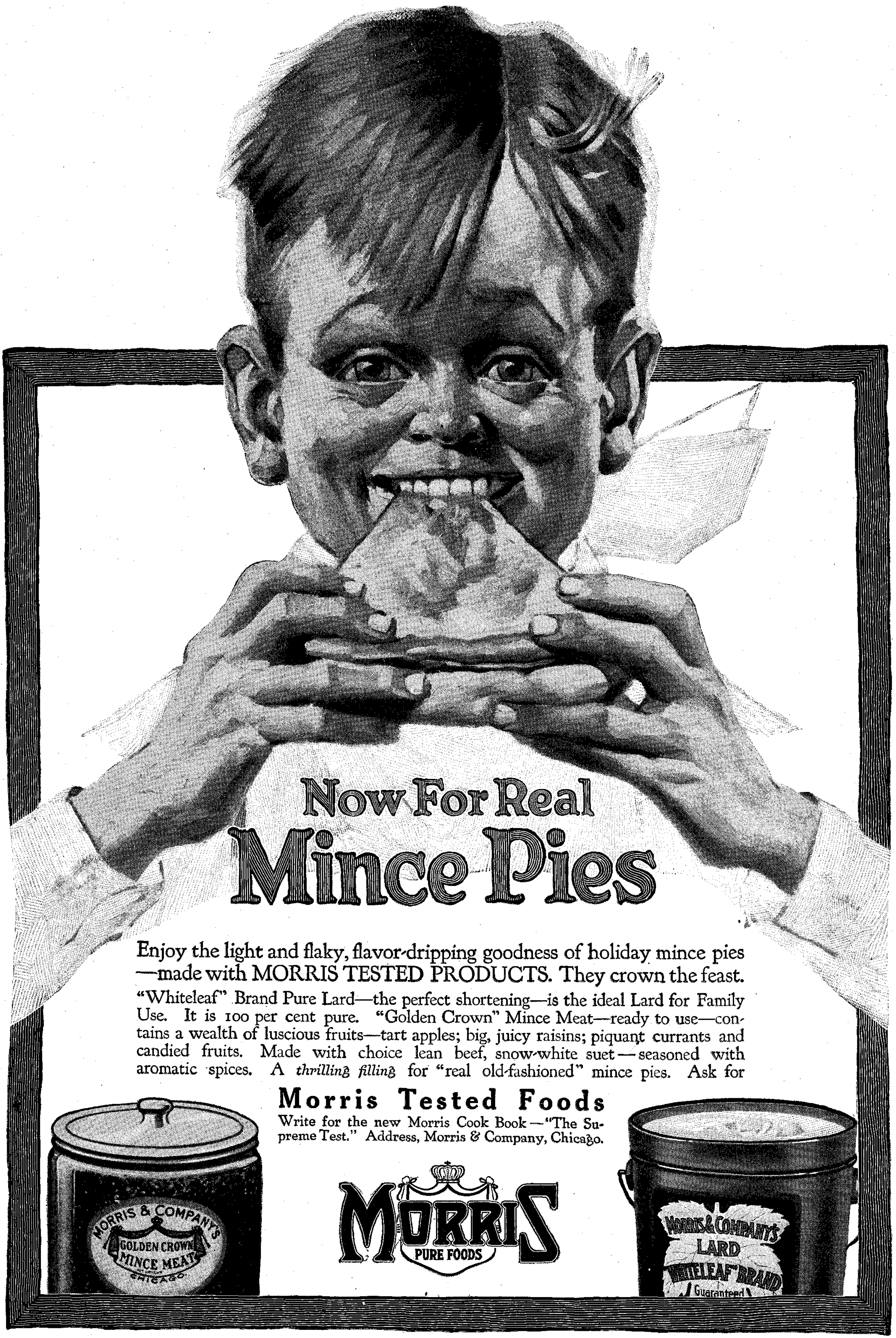
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GOLDEN CROWN
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# Now For Real Mince Pies

Enjoy the light and flaky, flavor-dripping goodness of holiday mince pies—made with MORRIS TESTED PRODUCTS. They crown the feast.

"Whiteleaf" Brand Pure Lard—the perfect shortening—is the ideal Lard for Family Use. It is 100 per cent pure. "Golden Crown" Mince Meat—ready to use—contains a wealth of luscious fruits—tart apples; big, juicy raisins; piquant currants and candied fruits. Made with choice lean beef, snow-white suet—seasoned with aromatic spices. A *thrilling filling* for "real old-fashioned" mince pies. Ask for

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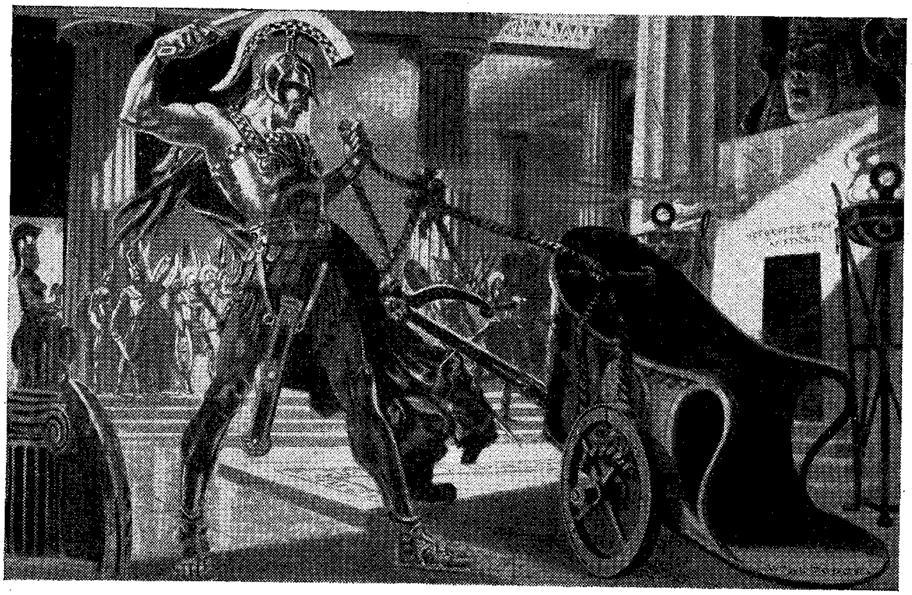

# Doing "the Impossible"

The Gordian knot is the ages-old symbol of the seemingly impossible. Alexander the Great gave it a place in legendary history when, unable to untie it, he cut it in twain with his sword.

This famous incident of antiquity has its modern counterpart in the real work of the men whose vision and unrestricted initiative brought forth the great Bell System.

In the development of the telephone, one Gordian knot after another has been met with. Yet each new obstacle yielded to the enterprise of the telephone pioneers. Every difficulty was handled with a will and a courage which knew not failure.

Man's words have been given wings and carried wherever his will directs. Electrical handicaps have been overcome one by one.

The feeble current of telephone speech has had a way hewn for its passage through all physical impediments, until the entire country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is within hearing of a child's faint cry.

This record of the Bell System for past achievements is an earnest of future accomplishment. New problems are being met with the same indomitable spirit, which guarantees a more comprehensive as well as a more perfect service.

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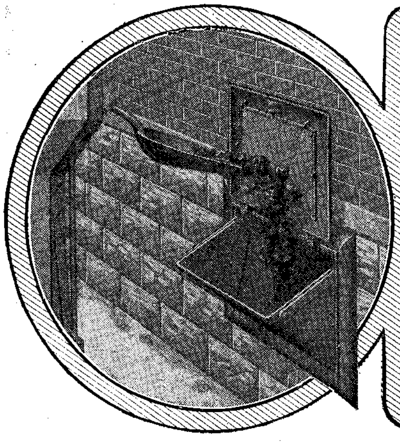
***One Policy*** ***One System*** ***Universal Service***



***Majestic***
**Coal Chute**

Keeps the coal man from marring the sides of your home, protects your walk, flowers, lawn and shrubs. A glass door serves as a window, giving splendid light to the basement. It locks from the inside and is burglar-proof. It is extra durable, has a heavy steel body—semi-steel door frame and boiler plate hopper. Every home should have one.

***Write for Free Book*** *Describing the Majestic Coal Chute and other Majestic Specialties: Garbage Receivers, Milk and Package Receivers, all-metal Basement Windows, Rubbish Burners, Street and Park Refuse Cans, Metal Plant Boxes, Pipe and Pipeless Warm Air Furnaces, etc.*

**The Majestic Co.,** 614 Erie St., Huntington, Ind.

continually divided itself, spreading a glittering light that afterward, as one came a little closer, changed to a transparent mass.

We were standing there dumfounded at this tail-like spectacle, whose fantastic appearance was increased by the many jellyfish caught in the boat's steel railing and lying there glittering, changing in color from rose to pale yellow to purple.

The next day we had an adventure which alarmed us unpleasantly, altho it ended entirely differently from what we expected. My ambition had been dulled by the various triumphs already accomplished by the merchant-submarine and we had been amazed by the various changes possible in the appearance of the *U*-boat to conceal it from the enemy.

During the next few calm days we had prepared a clever disguise which would change us from a submarine to a regular steamer. Out of sail-cloth we had made a smoke-stack which, with steel rings, we could fasten to the periscope and raise it up. To cover the conning-tower we had a dressing of sail-cloth so that it would look like the deck-house on a small freight-steamer. In this way we made ready for any possibility and directed our course through the beautiful sunshine until one evening at half-past seven a steamer appeared ahead of us on the port bow. We knew at once that he would pass close if we continued on our course. We changed it a little, swinging off a few points in order to test our disguise.

The smoke-stack is hoisted on the periscope and bellies out in the wind. In order to make it more real we build a fire in the lower opening, using cotton soaked in oil for fuel. At the same moment the conning-tower disappears under the cover, which trembles in the breeze. The oily cotton loses its honor and only stinks. There is no smoke coming from it. Every one is standing blowing with cheeks puffed out until our "tradelose," a foxy Berliner, fetches an air-pump and gets a big flame in our fake stoke-hole. With one hurrah his trick is rewarded: above the smoke-stack's upper opening we could see a slender stream of smoke only to diminish to nothing in the next minute. We roar with laughter and again make ready to proceed with our dummy smoke-stack minus smoke.

When our boatswain, Humke, comes with a jar filled with tar, the air-pump again starts to work, and at last big clouds of smoke pour out of the funnel. The effect was great. The steamer, which was at a distance, suddenly changes its course and comes straight for us.

This we had never expected. I therefore order the mast taken down and make ready for diving. Our canvas covering disappears from the conning-tower and with a deep bow the smoke-stack comes down.

As soon as the steamer sees this change in our make-up, fear fills his heart. He changes his course and flees, throwing thick, black clouds of smoke which we admire not without a feeling of jealousy.

Without hindrance we again hoist our funnel. The masts are raised. And while our steamer speeds away in her wild flight we laugh so the tears run down our cheeks.

Our fine disguise which was intended to let us pass unnoticed had instead attracted the steamer's attention to us. He undoubtedly took us for a wreck or a ship in distress and came toward us with the kind intentions to save us. When he could suddenly see himself the target for the devilish cunning of a foxy *U*-boat he fled precipitately.

What did the people of the steamer think when they recovered from their scare? Maybe they felt proud to have been able to escape from the heartless "pirate." And we, who would have been so proud if our disguise had worked a little better, were preparing to sink below the surface to avoid him.

Well, we thought, "better luck next time," and we improved our invention with the result that two days later, while throwing off solid clouds of smoke, we passed by a steamer which we met without causing the least suspicion.

## A CLOWN'S TRAGEDY

IN his day Tony Denier was known from coast to coast as the funniest clown in the ring. He had crossed the seas and drunk popularity in all the capitals of Europe. He had known what it was to be a great figure in the amusement world. And recently, after a long silence, his name appears in the prints again—not as a head-liner, but—well, read what the Kansas City *Star* says about it:

> Tony Denier! His name was in print yesterday for the first time in many a year; tacked to a little item down in a corner of the paper, telling that the once great *Humpty Dumpty* clown, now living in the poorhouse in Kingston, N. Y., was suing his wife to recover $17,000 he lent her years ago.
>
> Tony Denier in the poorhouse!
>
> Well, well, what a puzzle is this old world, anyway.
>
> And there was a period of many years when his name in letters three feet high was plastered on every bill-board in this country, and in Europe, too, for Tony Denier was easily the greatest clown that ever lived; and his appearance at the head of his own company would draw a theater full of the best society in London, Paris, or St. Petersburg just as readily as it did to the old Coates Opera-House in Kansas City.
>
> Sixty-four years ago, when he was a little snip of a boy, he ran away from home somewhere back East and joined a circus and was billed as "the youngest clown." Fifteen or twenty years in the sawdust ring made him a master pantomimist and he originated *Humpty Dumpty* and went on the stage. George Fox, the Hanlons, and all the rest of them, were imitators of Tony Denier. He was the originator. You just had to laugh at him. He could make anything funny. Talk about laughing at a crutch. Well, Tony Denier could make you almost split your sides laughing at a ladder, or a loaf of bread. Remember how he used to come in carrying a ladder? A fellow comes rushing from an open door. Bing! The ladder gets him in the stomach. Tony backs up. Bing! It hits another fellow behind. Tony whirls around to see what's behind, and what fun that whirling ladder makes, upsetting old maids and standing solemn old gentlemen on their heads!
>
> He retired from the stage, we are told,

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER**
**50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles**

**Pay Day—and Nothing to Pay With!**

"One of my checks has been raised. You'll all have to wait a few days."

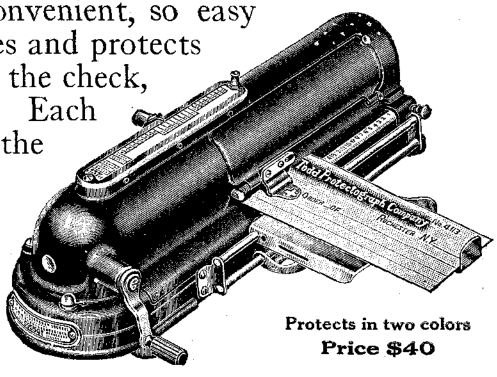
He always wrote his checks carefully. This one was for only $5. He didn't think it needed to be protected. But it fell into the wrong hands, as checks do; somebody "boosted" the amount to $500 or so—and there was no money left at the bank for his payroll.

It's easy to raise any little check to hundreds or thousands, unless protected by

**Protectograph**
**Check Writer** (Todd Patents)

*FIFTEEN DOLLARS TWENTY SEVEN CENTS*
(Amounts in Red; Denominations in Black)

Protecting your check (which means protecting your bank account) is so simple, so convenient, so easy with this instrument. It writes and protects the full amount in the body of the check, even quicker than by hand. Each character is "shredded" into the paper on the famous Todd principle and inked through and through the fibre. The crooks will give your checks a wide berth if you use the Protectograph System.



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PROTECTOGRAPH CO.
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FREE—Send to address on enclosed letterhead your book on check frauds by a celebrated detective, and samples of Protectograph Check Writing.

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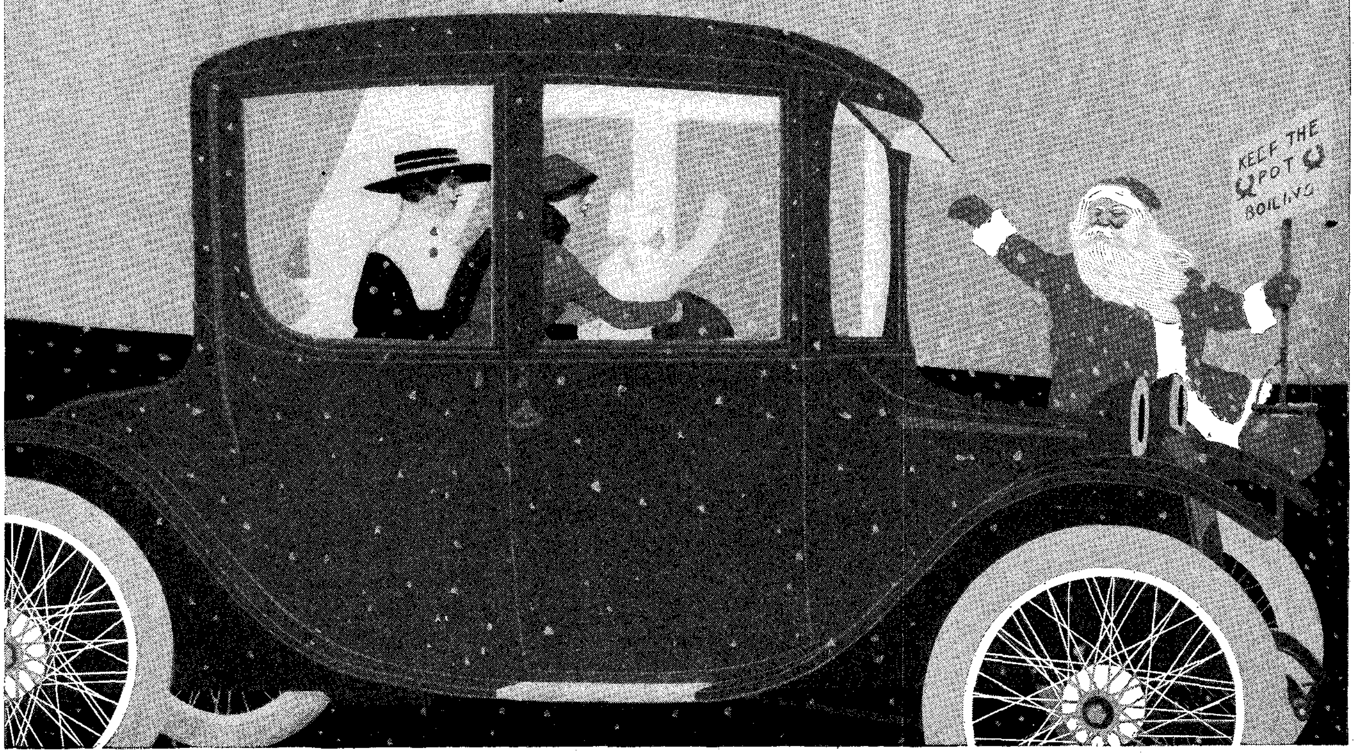
# Milburn

## LIGHT ELECTRIC

## $1685

*f. o. b. Toledo*



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For over two years the entire electric vehicle industry has been striving to produce this car's equal in beauty, lightness, performance and price.

Electrics are lighter and lower in price—

But the Milburn Light Electric is still the one accepted and established standard of beauty, lightness and efficiency among electrics.

It is still the lightest electric built
—still the most economical to run
—still the easiest to operate
—still the easiest riding
—still the most beautiful and most popular of them all
—and still the lowest in price.

The Milburn was the first real light electric. And today it stands alone—absolutely unapproached in its field—the modern low hung, roomy, comfortable car.

No car—electric or gasoline—can be operated at such small cost.

The best evidence of its dominating position is the effort of those from whom leadership has been wrested to modernize their cars—to approximate Milburn standards.

You must see this car to appreciate it. Dealers in principal cities.

**Established 1848** **THE MILBURN WAGON COMPANY** **Toledo, Ohio**

**Automobile Division**

*Write for catalog*

*The Milburn Town Car—outside driven—inside capacity four passengers—a beauty—$1995 f. o. b. Toledo*

*The Milburn Charger solves the home charging problem—inexpensively—efficiently* with a fortune of $65,000, some twenty years ago. He married the widow of a playwright, and now he affirms that he lent her the major part of his fortune to "keep" for him. But she states that since the money was to "keep" she is going to keep it. Says *The Star* of the situation:

Like many another man of the tents and the footlights, his good heart was his ruin. He made so many millions laugh that he thought the whole world was as happy-hearted and childlike as himself, and so his fortune went.

He would have made a wonderful moving-picture actor, for he was a born pantomimist, better and funnier than Charlie Chaplin, who has copied much of his stuff, unwittingly, without doubt, for the whole world of pantomime has learned from Tony Denier.

Maybe it's not too late yet. He is only seventy-seven years old. Why doesn't some moving-picture company go to that poorhouse and give Tony a chance? The memories revived by his name once more on a three-sheet poster ought to draw a million or two of us into a theater to see him just once more. What do you say, old boys who were first-nighters twenty years and more ago? How many of you would pay a dime to see Tony Denier again? What's that? "Every man Jack of us," you say in a great chorus from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We knew you would. Now let some film company go to it, and we'll take old Tony out of the poorhouse and fill his heart with laughter once again.

---

## INSIDE A "TANK"

THE armored "tanks," recalling the ancient Roman scythe-chariots, first made their appearance in the Somme drive, when they sprang forward accompanied by a rain of shells, and started across the German trench-lines. Nothing of the sort had been thought of previously in the war, and yet the invention is of so elementary a nature, that like all great ones, it brings up only the question, "Why wasn't it hit upon before?"

Equipped with the celebrated "caterpillar" locomotion, the "tank" found no obstacle in the narrow trenches, while the heavy armor protected the occupants from all the shot that could be poured out upon them. It was a distinct forward step in land-warfare, and one that, perhaps, will do much toward producing the frightfulness which will make future wars impossible.

The Manchester *Guardian* recently published a part of a diary kept by a young Australian soldier who served with one of these new enigmas of war. The excitement and risk of riding in one of these Juggernauts is emphasized by his graphic account of what he experienced while on duty. For instance, we are told:

MONDAY.

Out for first time. Strange sensation. Worse than being in a submarine. At first unable to see anything, but imagined a lot. Bullets began to rain like hailstones on a galvanized roof at first, then like a series of hammer-blows. We passed through it all unscathed. Suddenly we gave a terrible lurch. I thought we were booked through. Lookout said we were astride an enemy trench. "Give them h—," was the order. We gave them it. Our guns raked and swept trenches right and left.

Machine guns brought forward. Started vicious rattle on our "hide." Not the least impression was made. Shells began to burst. We moved on and cut their ranks to ribbons with our fire. They ran like men possest. Officer tried to rally them. They awaited our coming for a while. As soon as our guns began to spit at them they were off once more. Infantry rounded them up, and survivors surrendered. Very curious about us. Stood open-mouthed and wide-eyed watching, but weren't much the wiser.

Experience was not altogether pleasant at first. "Tank"-sickness is as bad as seasickness until you get used to them.

TUESDAY.

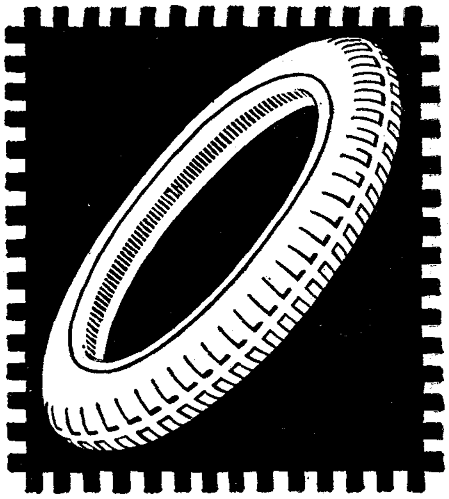
Off for another cruise. Peppering begun at once. Thought the old thing was going to be drowned in shower of bullets. Things quieted down quickly. Silly blighters thought they could rush the tank like they would a fort. Dashed up from all sides. We fired at them pointblank. Devilish plucky chaps some of them for all their madness. The survivors had another try. We spat at them venomously. More of them went down. The blessed old tub gave a sudden jerk. God in heaven, thought I, it's good-by to earth; but it wasn't. The rain of bullets resumed. It was like as if hundreds of rivets were being hammered into the hide of the tank. We rushed through. Soon the music had charms, and we got to like the regular rhythm of it.

Suddenly a jolt, and our hearts jolted in our mouths in sympathy. Nothing doing in the mishap line. Only some unwonted obstacle. Heavier "strumming" on our keyboard outside, and more regular. Machine guns at it now. Straddled on as tho we liked it. A tremendous thud. The whole outfit seemed done for. Nearly jumped out of my skin. Looked at each other, and wondered what it was. Still a roof over our heads, thank God. Thought we had got on the rocky road to Dublin, but it was only another trench. Our "spitting devils" opened fire and swept the trench clear of the enemy right and left.

WEDNESDAY.

Early start. Roughest voyage yet. Waves of fire seemed to break over us. Tremendous crash. Then another, and several others at intervals. Silence for a time. Party came to meet us outside the village. Very stout old gentleman in front. Thought it was the Mayor and village big-pots to give us a civic welcome. Mistaken. They meant to give warm reception, but not as we understood the word. Let fly with machine guns. Then tried silly boarding-tactics. We laughed. Ours guns answered theirs. Tank Reception Committee dispersed in a cloud of smoke and flame; no trailing clouds of glory. Fat old gentleman only visible member of deputation. Stood open-mouthed. Purple with rage. Tank bore down. Old gent started to run. Funnier than a sack-race. Old gent flung himself to earth with many signs of surrender.

The remaining four days—the diary



IF YOU have just enough gasoline in your tank to take you to your destination — you put in a little more. You may not need it, but it is comforting to have it there.

**BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES**

take you everywhere quickly and economically. Their Indented Tread is to guard against the unexpected. It's the "little more" that WE have put in.

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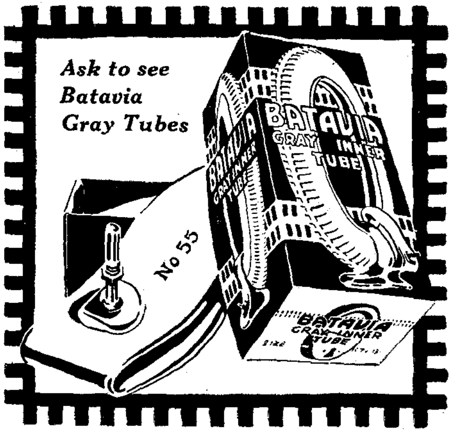
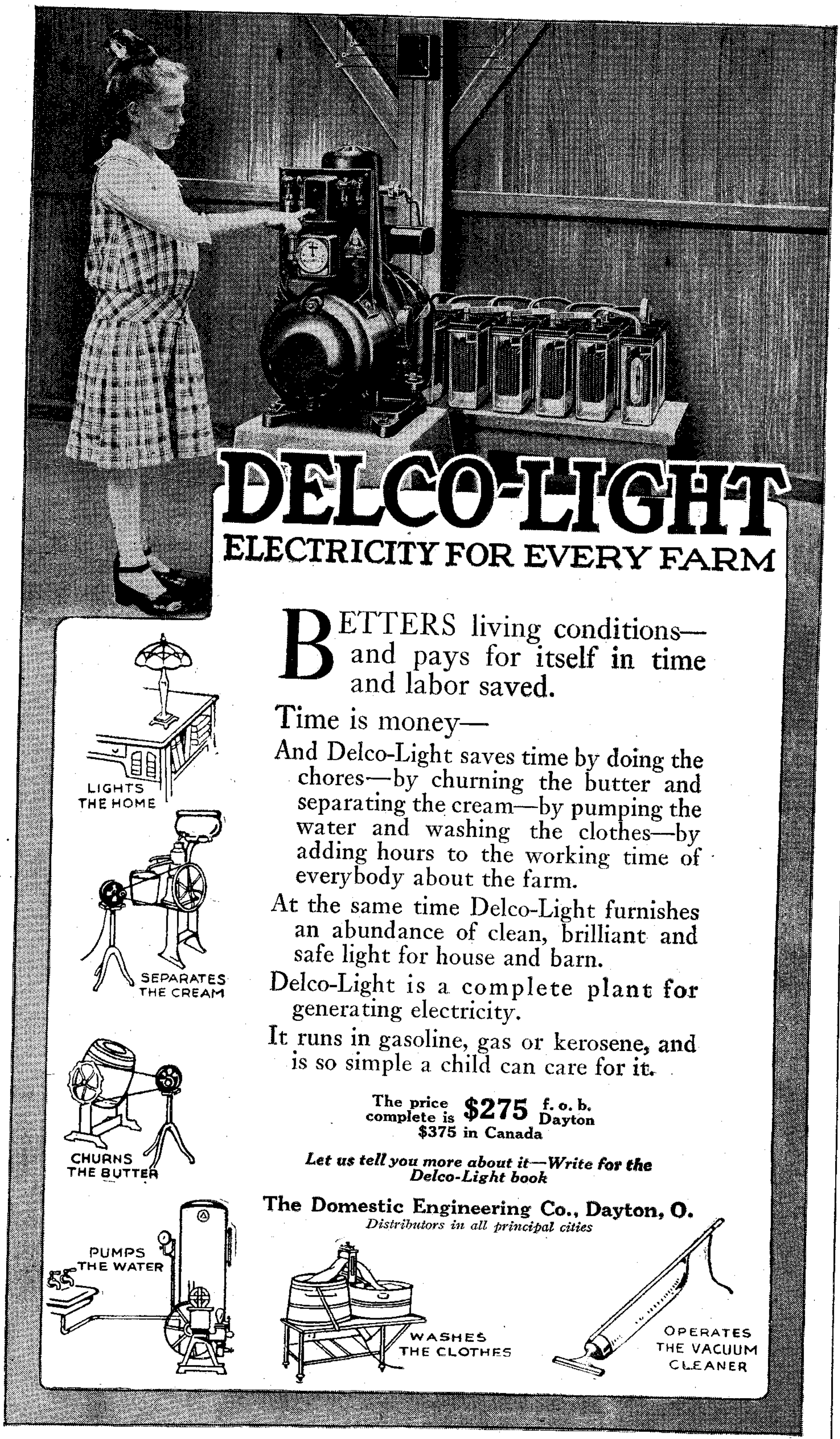
**THE BATAVIA RUBBER CO.**
**Factory at Batavia, New York**

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BETTERS living conditions—and pays for itself in time and labor saved.

Time is money—

And Delco-Light saves time by doing the chores—by churning the butter and separating the cream—by pumping the water and washing the clothes—by adding hours to the working time of everybody about the farm.

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Delco-Light is a complete plant for generating electricity.

It runs in gasoline, gas or kerosene, and is so simple a child can care for it.

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**$375 in Canada**

***Let us tell you more about it—Write for the Delco-Light book***

**The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, O.**
*Distributors in all principal cities*

covers a week in the armored car—are fully as eventful. The value of the "tank" in going squarely into the enemy's territory, behind the lines, is brought out in the narration of what occurred on Thursday of the week, and afterward. The entry reads:

THURSDAY.

Got into the village, and passed down between two irregular rows of wrecked houses. Hundreds came rushing up from cellars and from behind ruins to see us. Some had eyes staring out of head. Looked surprized and even frightened. One blighter made a rush at us with a clubbed rifle. Made a terrible swipe at the tank. Smashed his rifle, and made a nasty noise on our roof. Hurt himself more than he hurt us. Off for a joy-ride after some who took to flight as we came up.

FRIDAY.

Early afloat. Usual showers of bullets and a few shells on the way. Got right across a trench. Made the sparks fly. Enemy terrified. Tried to run, but couldn't keep it up under our fire. Threw up the sponge, and surrendered in batches. One cheeky chap said he didn't think it was fair to fight with such things. We said that was our affair, and we could stand the racket Germany cared to make over it. Asked one chap if he thought we should have got permission from the Kaiser before using them. Didn't see the joke. Took about 200 prisoners. Killed and wounded as many more. Tired out when through.

SATURDAY.

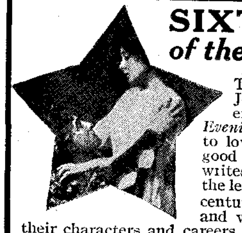
On the move before breakfast. Terrible crash first go-off. Thought we had collided with a wandering world. Weathered the storm. Got busy on enemy trenches. Enemy tried a surprize for infantry—Yorkshiremen—advancing to attack. We tried a surprize, too, and ours came off first. Huns weren't pleased. Didn't think it was playing the game according to Potsdam rules. We waddled into their ambush for the attacking troops. Never saw men so frightened. Fled panic-stricken in all directions. Only a few chaps stayed behind and tried to stop us by machine-gun fire. Smashed them to bits, and left their machine guns to be picked up by the Yorkshiremen they hoped to surprize.

Went snorting after the enemy wherever we could find them. Their losses were terrible. Later, strong detachments tried to make their way back supported by big guns. Lined up across the road, and gave them hot time. Every time they tried to rush through we ripped their ranks to bits. At last they gave it up. Very wise of them.

SUNDAY.

Better day, better deed. Fritz didn't think that. Blighters opened rifle-fire on us at 200 yards. It went like water off a duck's back. Fritz couldn't make it out. Kept up the fire, but got a bit nervous as the blessed old thing kept waddling up to him. Ladled out death as you might vamp out indifferent music from a hurdy-gurdy. Fritz got fits. No fight left in him. Prisoners scared to death. Some of them acted as tho they believed that we used our tanks for making sausages out of prisoners. We had a lot of trouble explaining that once they surrendered they were safe.

Finished an exciting week. Got plenty of fun, but one wants a good rest after a spell with a tank.


**SIXTY YEARS of the THEATER**

This just published book by John Ranken Towse, veteran critic of the New York *Evening Post*, will appeal alike to lovers of the drama and of good literature. The author writes of all the great stars and the lesser lights of the past half century with familiar freedom and wide insight. He tells of their characters and careers, of their purely human as well as merely public sides, and gives one a clear and comprehensive view of the art, with all its changes, from the days of Charles Kean to the present time. A most fascinating and interesting review is provided of the work of such sterling popular favorites as Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Mary Anderson, Joseph Jefferson, Ada Rehan, Lester Wallack, Julia Marlowe, Richard Mansfield, and a host of others. The volume is beautified by nearly one hundred illustrations of our great actors and actresses in their best-known roles.

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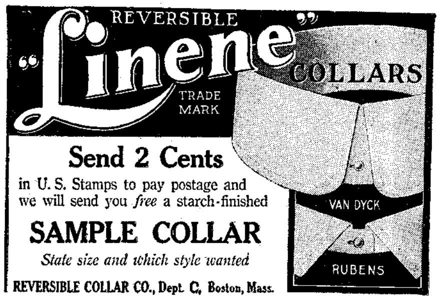
**WANTED AN IDEA!** Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." **RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**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in U. S. Stamps to pay postage and we will send you *free* a starch-finished

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*State size and which style wanted*

**REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. C, Boston, Mass.**

Cadillac
Standard of the World

# What the World knows about the Cadillac

THE plain facts about the Cadillac are sufficiently impressive.

One very important fact is the universal admission of its greater goodness.

It is scarcely too much to say that out of all the hundreds of thousands of owners of other cars, no one thinks of denying its place to the Cadillac.

The Cadillac is a car which most men hope to own some day.

This does not necessarily imply dissatisfaction with, or lack of loyalty to, the cars they now own.

It simply means a deep-rooted respect for the Cadillac as an unusual car.

In most instances they have been restrained from Cadillac ownership by money considerations.

But once they have passed that seeming barrier, they find that it was not a barrier at all.

Ownership of a Cadillac always reveals the fact, that the slightly higher first-cost is as nothing to the greater comfort, longer life and greater sustained-value.

The more you study it, the more you are impressed with this universal admiration for the Cadillac.

It practically amounts to a unanimous national vote of confidence and esteem.

It means that the average man, even when about to buy another car, feels in his inmost heart that he might better own a Cadillac.

That being true—and your own experience undoubtedly tells you that it is true—it is of course a mistake for a man not to follow his instinct.

Because an instinct which amounts to a positive conviction is, with the average man of clear judgment, almost invariably sound and right.

If you have even an indefinite feeling that, in a Cadillac, you would obtain qualities which other cars will not yield—that feeling cannot be satisfied by any car other than a Cadillac.

Those qualities which you believe to exist undoubtedly do exist, else the widespread conviction would not exist.

And it is precisely these rare refinements of operation, and this excess of ease and comfort which you sense in the Cadillac, that constitute real motor car value.

The differences between the Cadillac and other cars are differences in intensity and continuousness of comfort.

They are vital differences because they affect the quality of your enjoyment.

They result in making each moment you spend in the Cadillac a different kind of a moment —more highly colored with contentment and comfort.

All this, of course, arises from the Cadillac ideas of standardization, and from a more careful, a more costly, a more conscientious, a more accurate process of manufacturing, and co-ordination.

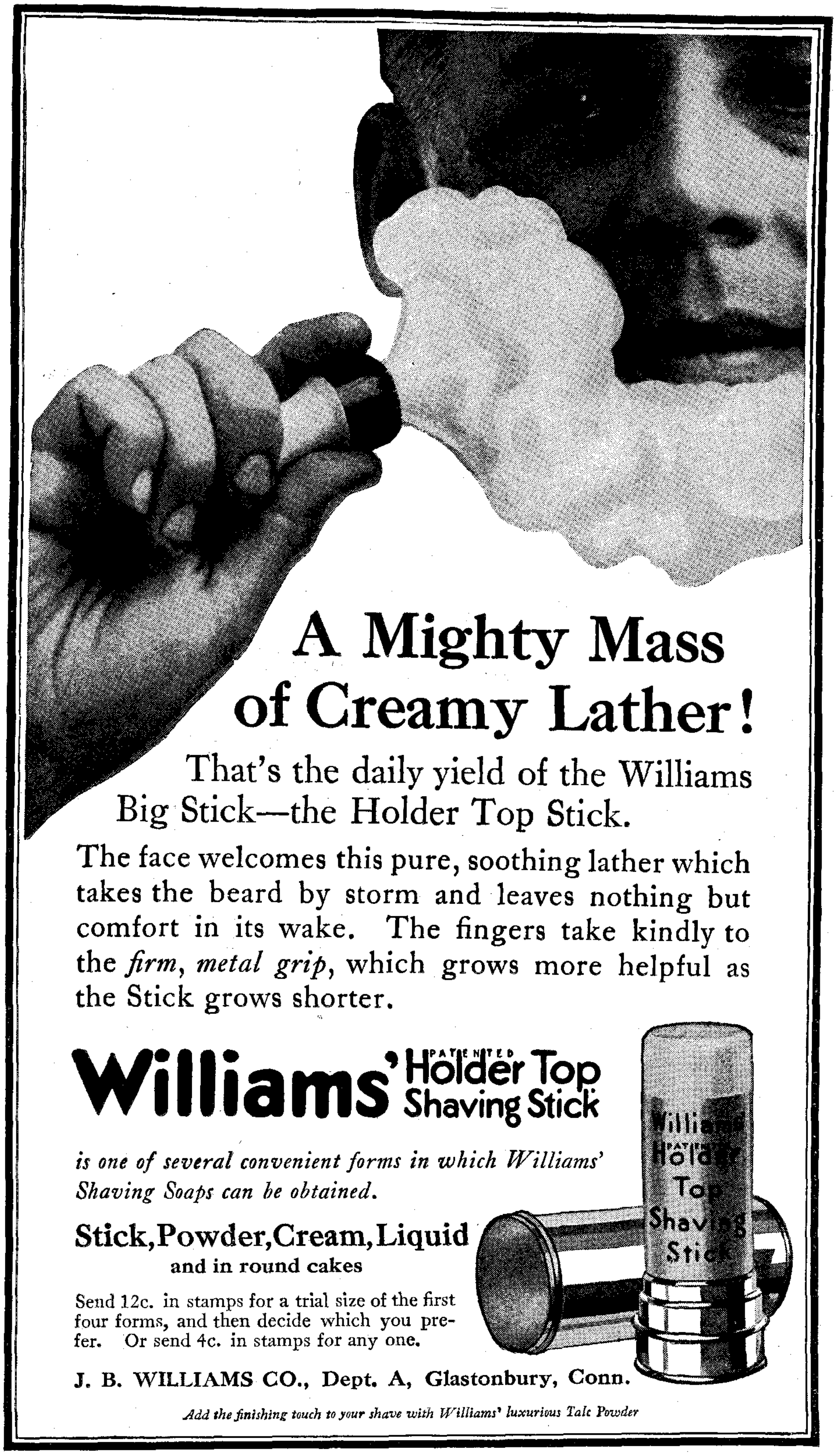
How profound and important this difference actually is—even though he senses it in a general way—the average man cannot fully realize until he has made actual comparisons.

It is so marked, so exhilarating, so full of a satisfaction never before experienced, that he can scarcely credit it.

When he does realize it, he sees that it would have been the height of unwisdom to deny himself for the sake of a few hundred dollars in first-cost, the luxury of sensation and the years of complete satisfaction which come with Cadillac ownership.

The Type-55 Cadillac will be available with a complete variety of body styles, as follows: SEVEN PASSENGER CAR, PHAETON, ROADSTER and CLUB ROADSTER, $2080. CONVERTIBLE STYLES: SEVEN PASSENGER, $2675; VICTORIA, $2550. ENCLOSED CARS: COUPE, $2800; BROUGHAM, $2950; LIMOUSINE, $3600; LANDAULET, $3750; IMPERIAL, $3750. Prices include standard equipment, F. O. B. Detroit. Prices are subject to advance without notice.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.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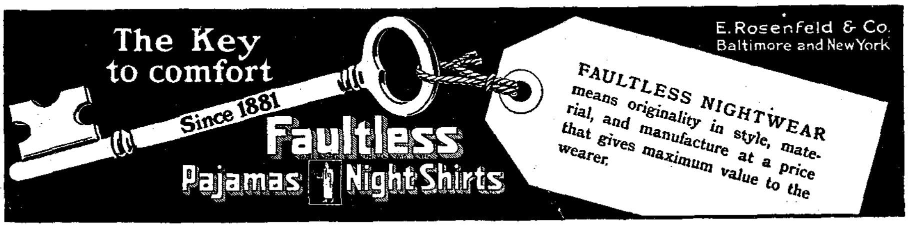
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### NEW COINS FOR OLD

CONGRESS, recognizing the value of variety now and then, has long allowed the nation's coinage to be changed once in twenty-five years, and, as a consequence, a new flood of small coins has been turned loose on the population, and we are all trying to accustom ourselves to "something different." The first of the new series to be released was the dime. According to the Worcester *Gazette*, 250,000 of them were struck off in the mints of the country. That the design is more artistic, to use the words of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, is obvious; and the design of the others which are new, the quarter and half-dollar, are said to be equally attractive. We are advised by the Providence *Journal* that the design symbolizes preparedness rampant and its editor augurs satisfaction all around when the coins become generally circulated. He adds:

> Tho the current coins of these denominations have been in use for twenty-five years, perhaps few of us could describe the design, without taking a fresh look, or be sure that it is the same on all three, except that the limitation of space forbids the "spread" eagle on the reverse side of the dime.
>
> According to the description of the new coinage the half-dollar will be a particularly showy piece; obverse, with Liberty in full length, carrying laurel and oak branches, "symbolic of civil and military glory"—symbolic, too, of the new spirit of preparedness, it would seem—against a background of the flag. The reverse will display an eagle on a mountain-top, with wings unfolded. The Roosevelt gold coinage, it is painful to reflect, for the first time pictured our national bird with folded wings. It is said that the Treasury's books show the half-dollar to be relatively a little-used piece. The new one ought to be popular, if the workmanship comes up to the description of the design.
>
> The twenty-five-cent piece, too, will express the awakening of the country to the need of preparedness. Indeed, it is stated that that is definitely the intention of the design for this coin. The eagle, reverse, is in full flight. Liberty, obverse, is stepping out and drawing the covering from her shield—tho the olive branch of peace is shown. The treatment of the dime is necessarily less elaborate. But the winged cap of other times is restored to Liberty's head, while a bundle of rods suggests national unity and a battle-ax militant vigor.
>
> The new silver pieces will be welcomed, and not "only for a change," provided, of course, the modeling satisfies the sense of dignified art as well as being picturesque and appropriately symbolic. It is certainly a happy thought to celebrate the national awakening by a new coinage of the widely circulated subsidiary pieces.

All the wide-spread press comment moves a writer in the Worcester *Gazette* to register his wonderment that the authorities do not institute coins of new values to suit the changed economic conditions, since the half-dollar for one is, according to the books of the Treasury Department, not much of a favorite. He also expatiates on the need of some new coin values as well as plenty of dimes, since nothing costs a nickel nowadays. He exclaims:

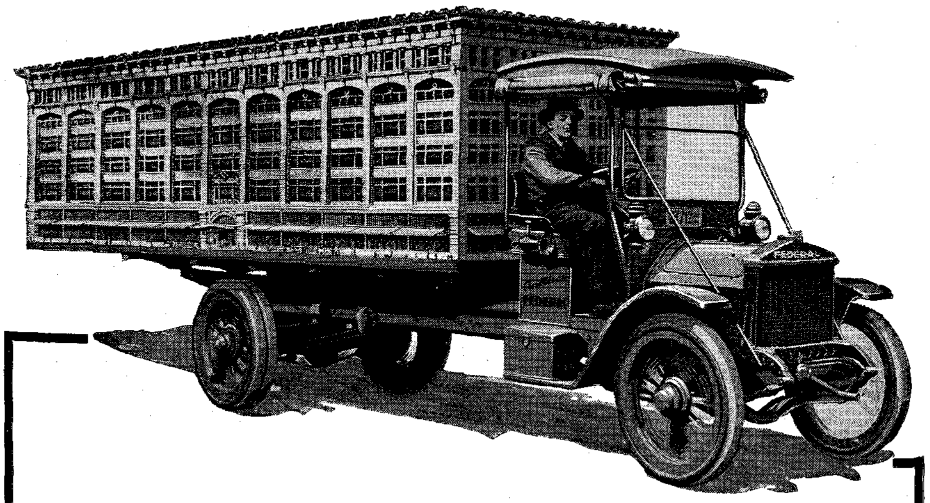
How convenient it would be if we had a 6-cent piece and an 8-cent piece, just as we used to have a 3-cent piece and a 2-cent piece. In this day of coin in the multiple of the nickel, commodities that sell for a nickel or a dime can, it seems, be raised in price only by a five-cent leap. Bakers, barbers, street railways, etc., do not like to mulct the public, but they are obliged to or else face bankruptcy. With coin in its present denominations a barber can not raise the price of his shaves without doing so by a great increase in per cent. of his commodity—the shave. Shaves used to be 10 cents, they were increased to 15; that is a jump of 50 per cent. Of course, it would have been much worse if this had happened to house-rents instead of shaves, but at that the barbers might have been spared the pain of subjecting the victim of their art to a 50 per cent. rise in price if the Government were only thoughtful enough to have coined, say, a 12-cent piece. The same with the bakers. How handy a 6-cent piece would be at this time in the face of the threatened advance in bread. Giving but one coin instead of two for a purchase never seems so bad a case of being bled, and then the annoyance of making change is avoided. There are street-railways that can make no money carrying patrons at a nickel fare; there are other railways that get fat on carrying them at a nickel and could afford to transport passengers at 3 cents a piece. Why not have a 6-cent piece and a return to the old 3-cent piece?

## A CONTENTED EDITOR

EDITORS all have their troubles. If you believe what they say, very few of them are satisfied with their jobs. They would all change to-morrow, they say, if they could find "just the sort of work they liked." But the trouble appears to be that all the work they find is even less desirable than editing. Thus—"An editor's life is not a happy one." But now and then there *is* an exception, for recently a contributor to *The Atlantic Monthly* confest that he was a truly happy editor. Without shame or fear of being misbelieved, he admitted it. Editing a newspaper was the happiest of his day's activities!

Reading that statement one would know at once that there was some string to it, some catch in the statement that made the happy editor's reasons quite obvious. And, sure enough, there is. He was in the army, and his work as an editor relieves him from all other military duties. No wonder he likes it! He tells us about it:

I was the officer in charge of fresh (*i.e.*, frozen) meat, serving both the British and the French armies. My customers took about a hundred tons a day, and as I had to account for every hind of beef or carcass of mutton that left our cold-storage depot, the job had its responsibilities. One day in March an orderly presented me with an official message. "Report at



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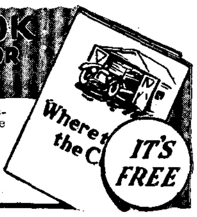

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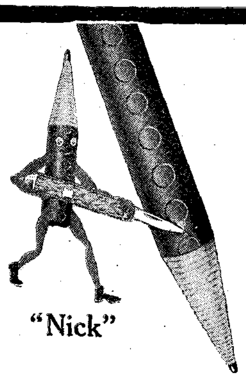

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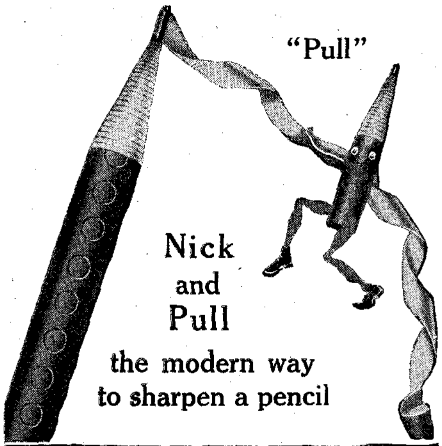

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once to the Brigadier-General at Army Headquarters," it said. So on went my best uniform and over the side went I. I have omitted to mention that my cold-storage depot was the Steamship *Pecuare*, well known in the banana trade and duly fitted with a freezing apparatus covering four roomy hatches.

Ashore, I found the brigadier.

"You understand newspaper work," he began: "I want you to edit *The Balkan News*."

I saluted—and here I am, quite the most conspicuous editor in Saloniki.

Before we go any further, I had better explain the sheet I was ordered to take over. In November, 1915, when the British first landed, a local firm of printers and newspaper owners decided to speculate in a daily paper for "Tommy." There was no opposition; the whole of the Saloniki Expeditionary Force would be at their mercy. They hired the one English-speaking person available, purchased a copious supply of paste, subscribed to half a dozen British newspapers and butted in. For news they went to Army Headquarters and were given the daily sheet that comes by wireless; also they had the use of the news-service of two local papers. *The Balkan News*, as we first knew it, was therefore a thing of scissors and paste, varied by a sprinkling of indifferently edited or translated telegrams. To add to the comedy, the person in charge was a hot pro-German, possibly an agent, tho hardly in a position to do much harm. Our General Staff had decided to put an end to this anomalous situation, and with the full concurrence of the proprietors—hot Ententistes—had cast about for an officer familiar with newspaper work. Apparently I was the most conspicuous of such fauna.

The editor adds that he has had *The News* about a month, and, with the vanishing of scissors and paste-pot, the business has increased incredibly. The press alone limits the circulation, he declares, and space the number of advertisers. In short, he holds what he calls the ideal editorship—plenty of advertising, plenty of circulation, plenty of contributions. And, among the other reasons for calling the position ideal, he states:

> An ideal feature of my present "divarshon" is that none of us works for money. I edit for fun, my assistant editor (another officer) does likewise, and so does Rifleman Gulliver, who subedits. Each of us receives our out-of-pocket expenses, and there it ends. We are excused all other duties. Our contributors are in the same happy plight, excepting the duties. Our contributors, however, are our readers. All the editor has to do is to wade through about thirty manuscripts every morning, pick out the best ones, and send them to the printer. I have a three-page sheet to fill—a bare six or seven thousand words, and a third of this space is devoted to news. This last item comes to Army Headquarters by wireless from the fleet and gives us little trouble.
>
> Another ideal feature is the absence of competition, so while I cater for everybody I need pander to no one. The ordinary editor often refuses a poem or an essay because it is "above the heads" of his readers. I have no such concern. A youthful Keats, Chatterton, or Meredith would find instant appreciation in *The Balkan News*. Probably

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Take us up on this introductory offer—get acquainted with Hayner Cigars—when they arrive—smoke 8 or 10—lay aside all prejudice—forget the low price—judge these cigars squarely on their merits—and if you don't find them pleasing in every way, send back the balance at our expense and we will return your $1.00 without a word.

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I would choke off a Chesterton or an Oscar Wilde as too given to fireworks, and the yellow journalist with a sensational and overloaded story would promptly get shown the door. I edit for the average healthy individual, and for an editor so constituted Thomas Atkins and his officers are the ideal contributors. And only once have I attempted a scoop. It happened this way.

There was an air-raid at 5.30 one morning. I stood on the roof of my hotel and watched it till all the glass went and my perch shook like a jelly. So the rest of the show had to be observed from the quay. An air-raid is really rather exciting if one has plenty of company, if one is wide-awake and in good physical condition, and if one has not the bad luck to get hit. The thing lasted a good half-hour and then, still in pajamas and overcoat, I went to the office and stopt the press. We were the only morning paper in Saloniki that had an account of the raid. Otherwise I have not yielded to "the commercial spirit of the age," and I'm afraid that this sole occasion was regarded rather more as sporting than as commercial.

## HAVE A BITE OF BEETHOVEN?

DO not be surprized if the hostess puts this question. It's not because the high cost of living has forced us to eat music or to hear a symphony and imagine we have dined. It's all due to the recent pronunciamento of a professor of music in the University of Chicago. He says that music can be tasted as well as heard. His theory is that if we have a "sweet" tune, why not a sour, or bitter, or flat one? And as a result, all the composers may be labeled as if they were foods, and the very instruments which make the tones go on record as producers of some article of diet.

The man who cares for nothing but a sentimental ballad, the sort they chant at twilight, is the man who would overeat of *marrons glacés*. The Minneapolis *Tribune* observes of the relationship between food and music:

> Verily, these are wondrous days of discovery in the field of music. Yet a little while and we shall all be eating it, seeing it, and smelling it. It will do away with doctor bills and put a big crimp in the cost of living, thereby adding to its already great utility as a soother of the savage breast.
>
> A few of the elect—the blazers of the way—are now profiting by the strange things they have learned, and they are calling, calling to the rest of us to come on in where the music is fine.
>
> A wealthy Chicago business man has discovered that he can cure his shattered nerves with ragtime, so he has sailed away in his yacht for a long cruise, with orders to an accompanying orchestra to feed him all day long on syncopation, and other orders that he be lured from sleep each dawn with the roll of an organ. A young sculptor is chopping the husk off the marble and is finding beautiful symphonies, arias, concertos, adagios, bass clefs, cadenzas, and all sorts of things.
>
> Indeed, and yet a few more years we shall be wondering whether we shall have clarinet or French horn for dinner, and we shall be asking the guest of honor if he won't

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take some more of the piano and have his glass refilled with good old Stradivari of the vintage of 1696. And the yokel at the other end of the table will be spilling the bass drum on his shirt front and asking his neighbor to please pass the trombone. Best of all will be the demi-tasse of cymbals served in the library to the rich flavor of an El Piccolo from a new box.

To be ill will be a joy if one may get well by chewing organ pealings and taking the third movement of a concerto every two hours as long as they last. And son will run down to the corner and get two ounces of ragtime for the convalescent.

Better still will be the day when the jaded business man may touch a button and wallow in the balm of the sonata evoked from the stone cornice just outside the window. By touching several buttons he will be able to summon a whole brass band to drown out the aggressive monotone of the book-agent.

Who said the war and its aftermath are going to take all the joy out of this fretful life of ours?

Apropos of the same thing, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* is moved to remark that there is more to music than a mere laboratory study. You can't take music to pieces and perform satisfactory operations in skin-grafting upon the parts. It is a case of all or nothing. This is the impression we get on reading through the opinion of that paper. We read, for instance:

> The learned gentlemen who lecture on music in our large institutions for education seem possest with the idea that no one is equipped thoroughly to understand music unless able simultaneously to submit each note to laboratory tests. A number of years ago we were told that each musical sound has a definite color. The information advanced was convincing, but it afforded no opportunity for practical application. We went to our concerts in full expectation that, as the sounds from a Beethoven symphony rose to the proscenium, our newly enlightened eyes would see floating thereon all the hues of the rainbow.
>
> We were quite confident of being able to judge whether the concert-master had flatted on his upper notes by the particular shade of mauve or pink which denoted the particular sound. We attributed our failure to do this to spiritual color-blindness. This discovery, however, did not seem to lessen our enjoyment of the symphony.
>
> The color theory having somewhat faded from memory, the music-loving world is now once more thrown into a ferment by a Chicago professor who declares that various musical instruments produce various flavors in the mouth.
>
> The list of instruments suggested such a rich and varied feast that we rushed home and tried the overture from "Oberon" on our phonograph, fully expecting to dine heartily and without cost. The result was disappointing. Substituting Wagner for Weber, we opened our mouth expectantly and grew steadily weaker for lack of actual pabulum. Then we gave it up and relegated the musical hash theory to the garret to keep company with the supposed seven-hued symphony which had never shown a color.
>
> We are now content to take our music

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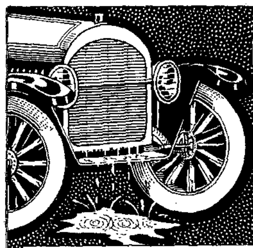
WM. DEMUTH & CO.
NEW YORK

W D C
TRADE MARK.

**THE STANDARD DICTIONARY** is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



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Have SE-MENT-OL ready for instant use when your radiator leaks.

SE-MENT-OL is the original self-acting radiator cement.

Dissolve it in the hot water of your radiator. Run engine until leaking stops. Time, ten minutes! Drain and refill with fresh water and your radiator is like new. Repairs several leaks as quickly as one.

Ask any dealer. Price 75c

Look for the pumpkin-colored cans.

Makers of the "Chemically Correct" Line

THE NORTHWESTERN CHEMICAL CO.
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The Chemically Correct
RADIATOR CEMENT
SE-MENT-OL
Price 75¢
Manufactured only by
Northwestern Chemical
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FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

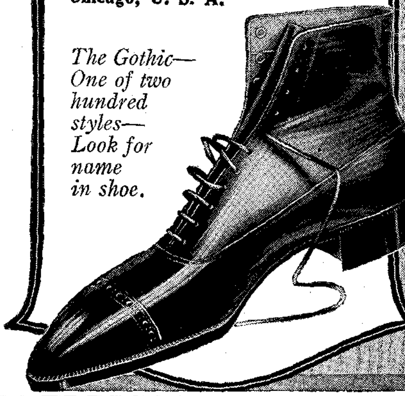
The Florsheim SHOE

ECONOMY is not a matter of price—the number of days' wear and the satisfaction you get is the true measure of value. Put on a pair of Florsheims—have comfort from the first to the last day's wear. Six to nine dollars.

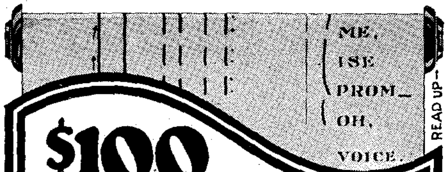
There's a dealer ready to show the style you prefer. We'll give you his name and mail booklet, "*Styles of the Times.*"

**The Florsheim Shoe Co.**
Chicago, U. S. A.

*The Gothic—One of two hundred styles—Look for name in shoe.*



***UNDER THE CARE OF THE JAPANESE WAR OFFICE,*** a book of intimate first-hand insights into the Russo-Japanese War, with numerous actual snapshots. $1.50 postpaid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK.



$100 For a Letter

VOCALSTYLE Music Rolls enable you to *sing* as well as to play. They give you not only the instrumental part hand-played by leading pianists but the *words of the song printed in the margin opposite the melody notes, and interpretation marks telling how to sing each syllable as a trained vocalist would sing it.*

Vocalstyle THE COMPLETE SONG ROLL
Hand-played Voice-made

To attract your attention to their extraordinary merits at once we offer $100 for the best letter telling how they help you sing. 59 other prizes. Contest closes December 31.

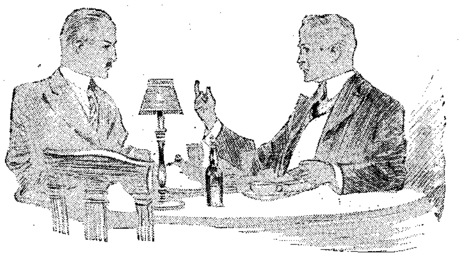
***Send today for Contest Circular telling how you can try Vocalstyle Rolls.***

**The Vocalstyle Music Co., 33 E. 6th St., Cincinnati**

# Speeding Up Production

### By E. W. HATCH

"YOU can't guess the most important improvement I'm putting into my new plant," said a millionaire friend to me at luncheon the other day.



I mentioned sprinkler systems, prismatic windows, and advanced air renewal systems.

"Got them all," said he; "consider them part of a modern building. But there's one thing which speeds up actual production more than anything else—saves valuable time and injects real 'action' into the whole organization—and that's the Automatic Telephone."

"Who do you rent it from?" I inquired.

"Rent nothing," said my successful friend, "we own it—and it's the best investment an up-to-date business can make today."

"I've heard something about that telephone service," I admitted, "but tell me, please, what made you take it up?"

"Getting mad at delays when waiting for connections over our old 'phone system made me consider the Automatic in the first place," he replied, and besides every little while we used to have to add to our switchboard, which didn't help matters at all,—simply increased our expense. Most of our employees wouldn't use the telephone when rushed—they preferred to walk from desk to desk. Now, they talk where they used to walk.

"How do you know it actually saves time?" I objected.

"How do I know?" he almost snapped at me, "how do I know what it costs us to produce a given article, to ship it to any given point? I find out; that's how I know."

He busied himself with his salad.

"First thing we did, we found that the average call over the old style switchboard with human operators consumed twenty-two seconds—that is, from the time I called the operator to the time I got Mr. Jones. Some calls were completed in five seconds, but some took fifty."

"All right," said I. "Now what is the Automatic average?"

"Four seconds at the outside," the business general answered. "That's a clear saving of at least eighteen seconds per call on the average—which means a week saved every year for every person in our organization who uses the Automatic. Think of it."

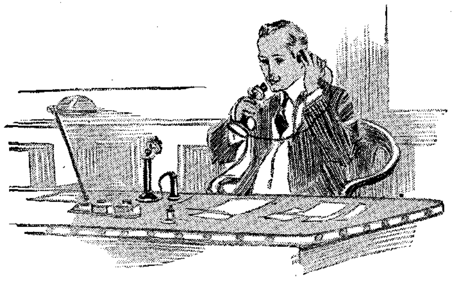
"Well, that sounds like a good argument," I admitted, "but can you always rely on the Automatic?"

"My boy, it's absolutely reliable," was the enthusiastic reply of this man who never relies on anything until it has proved itself. "You always get the number you dial, and you never get the wrong party because his name sounds like someone else to the operator."

I then asked him whether the Automatic gave telephone service outside his own organization.

"No, we use it as an inter-communicating system," he answered. "It has nothing to do with our local city and long distance service and this is a great advantage. You may be surprised to learn that eighty per cent of our calls are made between persons within our organization, and only twenty per cent of our calls are for outside connections. Talking it over at the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club, I find that this is about the average in every business organization."

"But, man," I objected, "think of the nuisance of having two 'phones on your desk!"



"Nuisance nothing; it's a positive convenience. Some valued customer calls me up about an order—wants to know right away. With only the one 'phone I had to fuss around until I got the information and then call him back, after a wait that gets on everyone's nerves. But with the Automatic, as soon as I get his inquiry, I ask the customer to wait just a moment, dial a number on the Automatic, talk to a person who knows about the order, and in a half minute or so I can finish my talk with the customer. There's no wait, no calling back, no bother with notes or memoranda."

"Well, just what is this Automatic Telephone?" I inquired. "You've told me what it can do, but what is it?"

"That," replied the business man, "is a large request. But I can give you an idea. It's a telephone like the one you're accustomed to, only it's much faster and much more efficient, and it's girl-less—operators are unnecessary. The Automatic switchboard makes all connections. You see there's a dial on each 'phone, on which you indicate what number you want, and *instantly the connection is made.*"

"Just what is this dial you talk about?" I asked. "Is it complicated?"

"No, its really mighty simple, and it's the kernel of the Automatic, I *think*. It's a circular disk, fixed on the telephone, with nine numbers and a zero. You turn it with one finger, one digit at a time, just as you write a number. The instant your finger dials the number you hear a buzz at the other end of the connection—and, since the other party knows you are hearing it, he drops everything to answer your call. That insures promptness. If his line is busy, you get a busy signal immediately. And talk about secrecy—why, if you were sitting right close to my desk, you couldn't tell whom I had called. Furthermore, it is impossible for any third party to 'listen in over an Automatic connection. Business secrets are absolutely safe over that telephone."

"It must be difficult, though, to remember all the numbers," I volunteered.

"No, it isn't," was the reply. "You see no one ordinarily calls more than a comparatively *few persons, and it's surprisingly easy to remember* the numbers you need. I guess the act of dialing a number fixes it in the mind. And, of course, if you forget, we have our house directory."

"I imagine it must be a cumbersome——" I began.

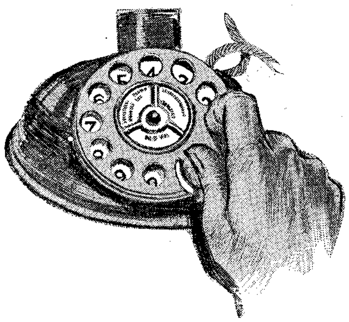
"Not on your life!" exclaimed the man who uses the Automatic. "I'm so proud of it that I had our switchboard located out in the front office, and, say, you'd be surprised the way visitors study it, looking through the glass to watch the connections making and breaking, inside, with never an operator to be seen."

He selected a fresh cigar from his case and signed the luncheon check.

"Cumbersome," he laughed, "why, we've increased our Automatic switchboard three times. We started with 28 telephones and now we have 85, but regardless of how many telephones we need, we don't have any operators' salaries to pay, and it's as easy to increase the Automatic switchboard and service as it is to build up a sectional bookcase. The wiring too, is simple, only a single pair to each instrument the same as on an ordinary telephone."

As we pushed our chairs back and rose from the table, my friend added a most pointed remark:

"I'm sorry that I didn't appreciate the Automatic years ago. It has speeded up production at our place almost beyond belief by making it so much easier to get in touch with different departments and desks. And, take my word for it, now is the time for any organization to produce at top speed, while prices are up."



I found that the Automatic Electric Company, Morgan and Van Buren Sts., Chicago, make the Automatic Telephone and that they maintain offices in many leading cities. They are most courteous about answering inquiries and if one's business is not adapted to the Automatic service they frankly say so. At the request of any executive or responsible official, this company is very glad to send a most interesting brochure—"Your Telephone; Asset or Liability?"—which illuminates the telephone question wonderfully. Address Department 115. *(Advertisement)*

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FASHION and Custom have set the seal of approval on Hansen Gloves. Wear them, if you would give the correct impression of style with good taste and comfort.

HANSEN GLOVES

In Glove, Gauntlet and Mittens the Hansen line shows an attractive array of exclusive styles, covering the widest range in every glove demand.

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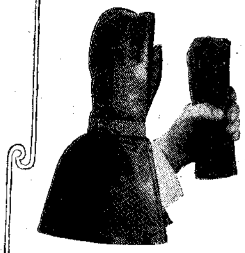

*"Semi-Soft" Cuff Auto Gauntlet Style 771*

"Bake *your* Beech-Nut Bacon"

For 10c we will send you a special Beech-Nut baking rack

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Strawberry, Damson Plum and Peach Jams
Beech-Nut Grape, Red Currant and Crabapple Jellies
Beech-Nut Orange and Grapefruit Marmalades
Beech-Nut Cherry Preserve
Beech-Nut Chewing Gum
Beech-Nut Mints, Cloves and Wintergreens
ASK YOUR DEALER

rationally. Music, we believe, is intended to be enjoyed for its emotional, intellectual, and spiritual benefits. It was never intended to be inhaled, swallowed, or seen through a spectroscope. It has nothing to do with our optic, olfactory, or digestive apparatus.

Music is to be felt—through the spiritual senses. And we are almost afraid to admit even that for fear some overzealous tonal scientist will immediately suggest the sensations of sandpaper, slippery-elm, or a cinder in the eye.

From the Chicago *Herald* we glean the original account, telling just what the professor said in assigning to the various instruments their individual flavors. The paper mentioned reported:

The following musical "food equivalents" and "bill of fare" were given for musical instruments and composers:

Oboe—Acidity.
Flute—Sugar sweet.
Piano—Fool water.
Violin—Intoxicating—champagne.
Cello—After-dinner smoke.
Saxophone—Buttermilk.
Chopin—Fresh trout.
Beethoven—Tenderloin steak.
Gilbert and Sullivan—Prunes.
Victor Herbert—Dessert.
Irving Berlin—All-day-sucker—should be prohibited by the health department.
Bach—Oatmeal.

"If we have 'sweet melodies,' why not 'sour melodies?'" asked the director. "Every one knows that an oboe sounds exactly as a lemon tastes. Then we may say that certain instruments sound agreeably bitter.

"The chief trouble with the ordinary public, lacking in appreciation of classical music, is that they are children caring only for sweets. Cheap music, objected to by the trained musician, is merely an overdose of sugar and water."

## ANENT THE BLUEVILLE "BUGLER"

WHEN your pet humorist begins some night after the coffee to poke fun at the paragraphs in the country newspaper, and proceeds to give a screaming account of a wedding taken, presumably, from the Blueville *Bugler*, or the Texafornia *Astonisher*, do not think for a moment that he coined the name out of his fertile brain. Nine chances out of ten, Texafornia *has* an *Astonisher;* or, if it has not, it probably has a daily or weekly with just as original a name. You are bound to believe this after you have read what "Girard" has to say in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the queer names of Pennsylvania papers. And surely the Keystone State has no more aptitude for nomenclature than any other member of the Union. You may have lived all your life in a town whose journalistic destinies were presided over by a morning *Star*. Did you ever think of what reason there was for calling it the *Star?* Of course not; then do not think hard of the citizens of Spring Grove, Pa., who rejoice in a sheet called the *Ripplet*. And look at this list compiled by the industrious Philadelphian:

Conservative as our people of German

and Quaker extraction may be in many respects, when it comes to naming newspapers conservatism was kicked under the table with the dog.

Mayhap some have not read, but who has not heard of the Muncy *Luminary?* There are plenty of *Suns* and *Stars*, of course, but we get another tinge of the celestial with the York Springs *Comet* and the Wyalusing *Rocket*.

Then there is that high-flyer, the *Reading Eagle*, and the never-stay-down *Phoenix* of Parker's Landing, and the keen-cutter Pottstown *Blade*.

Landisville has a *Vigil* to keep guard, and Bellefonte feels safe with its *Watchman*. Columbia has in its midst a *Spy* and Harrisburg at least one *Patriot*.

No matter how hot it gets elsewhere, Oil City is never without a *Blizzard*, nor is Venango County ever free of its *Kicker*.

Not only is Williamsport famous for its business vigor, but it has *Grit*, which in some respects, pertaining to circulation and the cash-drawer, is the most extraordinary paper in America.

We might naturally expect at beautiful Danville a *Gem* and over at Spring Grove the *Ripplet*. Walking delegates rarely intrude upon Wellsboro, but it has for many decades welcomed every week its *Agitator*.

I don't know who looks after its capitalists, but I know that Coaldale has its *Toilers' Defense*. What place more fortunate in dog-days than Johnsonburg with its *Breeze?*

Stage-jokers never tire of ringing the changes upon the name of Punxsutawney, but it possesses a real *Spirit*. Chambersburg is also fortunate in the possession of the *Valley Spirit* to watch over everything there, including Doctor Warfield's girls' college.

So long as Madera has at least one *Hustler*, no one can accuse that town of being asleep; and while the *Genius of Liberty* presides over Uniontown, J. V. Thompson's patriotic creditors ought to feel content.

New Bethlehem—please don't mistake it for South Bethlehem, which needs it not except in the opinion of prejudiced Lafayette College students after a walloping by Lehigh's football team—has a steady *Vindicator*.

Whatever may be said of the balance of the State, Butler rejoices in a *Clean Commonwealth*.

I reckon the *Raftsman's Journal* got its name in the white-pine days of Clearfield. It brings to mind that dramatic episode in '61 when a company of red-shirted woodsmen with bucktails in their caps floated down to Harrisburg on a raft to offer their lives to Father Abraham Lincoln.

Altho Gifford Pinchot resides there when he is a candidate for United States Senator, Pike County has but two newspapers. Sullivan possesses no more, while Fulton and Greene may each boast of only three.

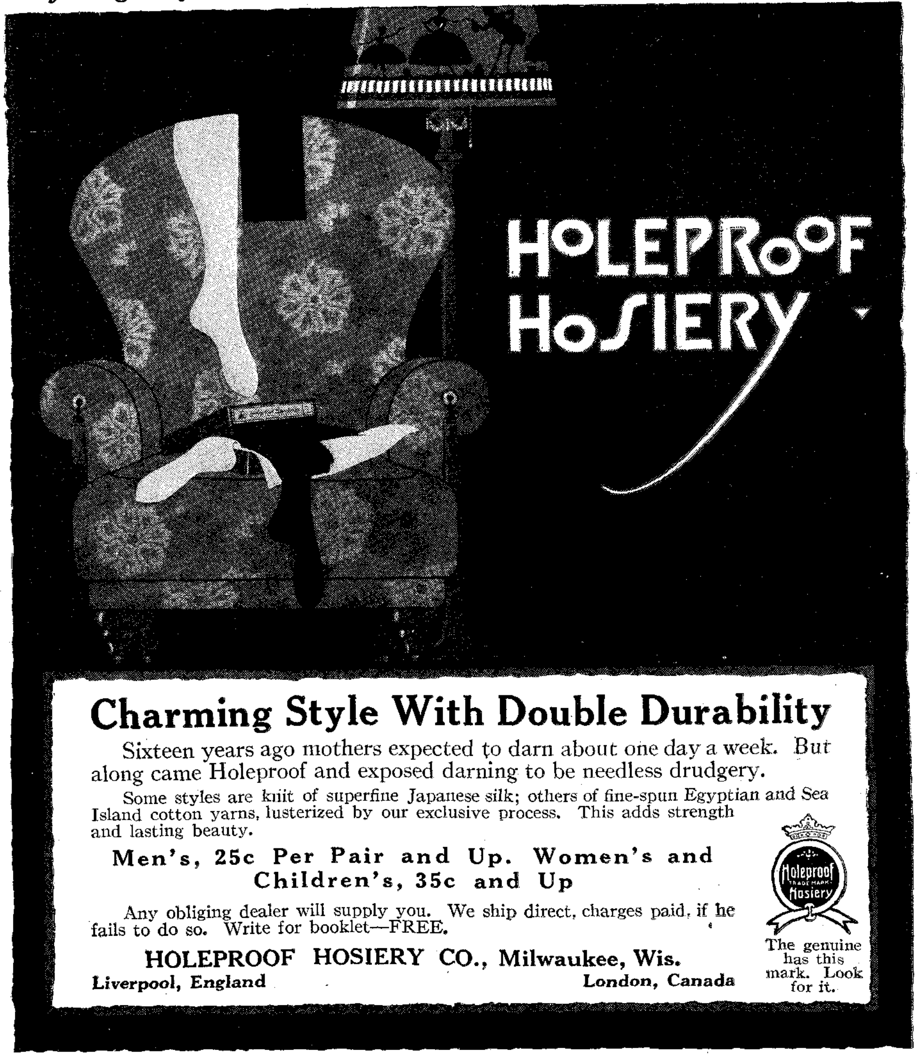
It may surprize you to learn that there are 78 newspapers printed in Philadelphia.

---

**Another Opportunity.**—"Please, mum, yer remember sendin' some brandy to the pore feller we saved from drowndin' in the river last Toosday?"

"Yes."

"Well, 'e's fallen in again to-day, and we thought as you'd like to know."—*Tit-Bits.*



Charming Style With Double Durability

Sixteen years ago mothers expected to darn about one day a week. But along came Holeproof and exposed darning to be needless drudgery.

Some styles are knit of superfine Japanese silk; others of fine-spun Egyptian and Sea Island cotton yarns, lusterized by our exclusive process. This adds strength and lasting beauty.

Men's, 25c Per Pair and Up. Women's and Children's, 35c and Up

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HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
Liverpool, England London, Canada

Holeproof Trade Mark Hosiery

The genuine has this mark. Look for it.

No Theatre Party Tonight

*When Billiards starts on the Brunswick Home Table all other engagements are off by mutual consent. Who wants to quit when luck is on his side—or if it's not, who doesn't thirst revenge?*

CAROM and Pocket Billiards played among friends at home are winning both sexes, old and young. Often the tide of victory is turned, not by a skillful shot, *but a witty tongue!*

BRUNSWICK
HOME BILLIARD TABLES

No Home Too Small

Regardless of room, there's a man's size Brunswick that will easily fit your home. Superbly built of beautiful oak or mahogany. Fast ever-level playing bed—quick-acting Monarch Cushions and scientific accuracy.

Some styles can be set up anywhere and taken down quickly when not in play. All shown in our de luxe billiard book. Sent free if you write or mail this coupon at once.

*$5 Brings One on 30 Days' Trial*

Why seek expensive outside amusements when a Brunswick will make your *home* the center of social life? Billiards cost nothing except for the table, and our plan lets you *play while you pay.*

Complete Playing Outfit of balls, cues, etc., included without extra cost. Decide *right now* to give your boys and girls this manly training that keeps them home and cultivates social graces.

TODAY—Send This Free Coupon

Unless you are sure which local store has the genuine Brunswicks, send for our free book today and see these handsome tables in actual colors. See *our low prices, easy terms and home trial offer.* Don't wait—mail this coupon NOW.

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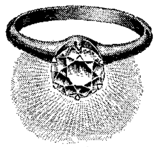
This ⅜ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in 14k. solid gold Tiffany style setting. Money refunded if your jeweler can duplicate it for less than $50.00.

**Men's Diamond Ring, $175.00**

Perfectly cut blue-white diamond mounted in 18k. solid gold pierced setting, in the new olive finish. Solid platinum, square top. Money refunded if your jeweler can duplicate ring for less than $250.



**1 carat, $95.00**

This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if your jeweler can duplicate it for less than $125. Our price direct to you - - **$95**

*A few weights and prices of other diamond rings:—*

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This book is beautifully illustrated. Tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they mine, cut and market diamonds. This book, showing weights, sizes, and prices ($10 to $10,000), is considered an authority.

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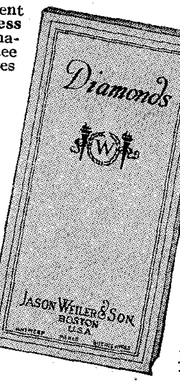

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THE ORIGINAL

**MALTED MILK**

**Buy it in the sealed glass jars.**

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Substitutes cost YOU same price

# SPICE OF LIFE

**At the Inquiries Bureau.**—EXCITED TOURIST—" Information given out here? "

TIRED ATTENDANT—" It has."—*Yale Record.*

**The Bachelor's View.**—" Just back from your wedding-trip, eh? Too bad you had such rotten weather! You couldn't have enjoyed yourself a particle! "—*Puck.*

**Popular This Season.**—YOUNG LADY (with hopes)—" What do you think is the fashionable color for a bride? "

MALE SHOP-WALKER—" Tastes differ, but I should prefer a white one."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Disavowal.**—PRIVATE BIGGS (whose period of training is over)—" See here, Cap'n Miggs, now that I am a civilian again, I want you to understand that I take back all the salutes I've given you since I came here."—*Life.*

**As Defined.**—LITTLE MILDRED—" What does 'B. A.' stand for, mama? "

MAMA—" 'Bachelor of Arts,' my dear."

LITTLE MILDRED—" And what is a 'Bachelor of Arts,' mama? "

MAMA—" Any bachelor who is trying to stay in the bachelor class, darling."—*Indianapolis Star.*

**Bright Youth.**—CALLER—" So your son Willie has started work as an office boy. How is he getting on? "

FOND MOTHER—" Splendidly! He already knows who ought to be discharged, and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

**Hard on the Lions.**—The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

" Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel? "

" No, sir. Why was it? "

" Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Nothing Happened.**—The cub reporter assigned to " cover " a local wedding sauntered back into the editorial rooms of his paper.

" Where's your 'story'? " called the impatient city editor. " Hand it across! "

" Sorry! " said the cub, nonchalantly, " but there was nothing to report! The bridegroom never turned up! "—*Christian Register.*

**The Life of Trade.**—The proprietors of two rival livery-stables, situated alongside each other in a busy street, have been having a lively advertising duel lately.

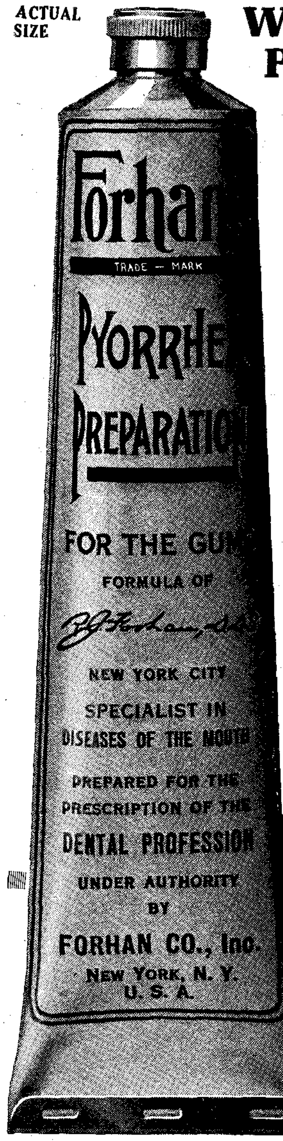
The other week one of them stuck up on his office window a long strip of paper, bearing the words:

" Our horses need no whip to make them go."

This bit of sarcasm naturally caused some amusement at the expense of the rival proprietor, but in less than an hour he neatly turned the tables by pasting the following retort on his own window:

" True. The wind blows them along! "—*Tit-Bits.*

ACTUAL SIZE



**When You Pass 40—**

or, often, a little before 40—you enter the "Pyorrhea period"—a time of life when 4 out of 5 persons eventually have inflamed or receding gums, followed by loosening of the teeth (known also as Riggs' Disease).

PERHAPS YOU will be the 1 in 5 who escapes Pyorrhea. To be *perfectly sure*, start now to avoid this painful condition by using Forhan's Pyorrhea Preparation daily like a dentifrice. It is a positive preventive, and keeps the gums firm and healthy.

WHERE PYORRHEA ALREADY EXISTS, CONSULT YOUR DENTIST, because his treatment is absolutely necessary. Many dentists prescribe Forhan's as a part of their treatment, as it brings prompt relief in nearly all cases.

**LARGE TUBE (as illustrated), 50c. If your druggist hasn't it, send us his name with 10c in stamps and we will send 5 trial tubes (enough for your family and friends).**

**FORHAN CO.**
**23 Elm Street,**
**New York City**

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to express, in speech or writing, the exact thought you have in mind. *English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions*, by JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D., will give you just that word and just the right preposition to follow it. Cloth, $1.50, by mail, $1.62. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

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**Patriotism.**—Myrtle—" Why don't you paint the sky blue? "

Mary—" 'Cos I've only got Prussian blue, and I'm not going to use that till the war's over."—*London Opinion.*

---

**Mileage Per Gallon.**—Willis—" Just think of it! Those Spanish hidalgos would go three thousand miles on a galleon! "

Gillis—" Nonsense. You can't believe half you read about those foreign cars."—*Life.*

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**Bluffing.**—Jinks—" Billings surely likes to put on airs."

Binks—" What's he doing now? "

Jinks—" Oh, he fills a gasoline-can with water and carries it home in full sight of the neighbors every night."—*Cornell Widow.*

---

**Danger in Sight.**—The cat settled herself luxuriously in front of the kitchen range and began to purr. Little Dolly, who was strange to the ways of cats, regarded her with horror. " O gran'ma, gran'ma! " she cried. " Come here quick. The cat's begun to boil."—*Christian Register.*

---

**More Frightfulness.**—Old Dame—" Tinpence a pound for candles! That's very dear, ain't it? "

Grocer—" Yes, but, you see, they are dearer now on account of the war."

Old Dame (in surprize)—" Lor' a massy! You don't say so. An' be they a-fightin' by candle-light now? "—*Tit-Bits.*

---

**Ecclesiastical Discrimination.** — The mayor of a tough border town is about to engage a preacher for the new church.

" Parson, you aren't by any chance a Baptist, are you? "

" Why, no, not necessarily. Why? "

" Well, I was just agoin' to say we have to haul our water twelve miles."—*Kansas City Star.*

---

**Side-lights on History.**—A girl was required to write a brief sketch of Queen Elizabeth. Her paper contained this sentence:

" Elizabeth was so dishonest that she stole her soldiers' food."

The teacher was puzzled, and called the girl.

" Where did you get that notion? "

" Why, that's what it says in the history."

The book was sent for, and the passage was found. It read:

" Elizabeth was so parsimonious that she even pinched her soldiers' rations."—*Tit-Bits.*

---

**All in Vain.**—" Dear Mabel, do you love me? "

" Oh, George! "

" Don't you, Mabel? Just a tiny little bit? "

" W-e-ll, y-e-s, George."

" And if I married you, would your father give us a separate establishment? "

" Yes, George."

" And would your mother keep away from us, except when I invited her? "

" Why certainly, George."

" And your brothers and sisters, too? "

" Why certainly, George."

" And, of course, the old gent would settle my debts? "

" Of course, George."

" Darling, will you marry me? "

" No, George."—*Philadelphia Record.*

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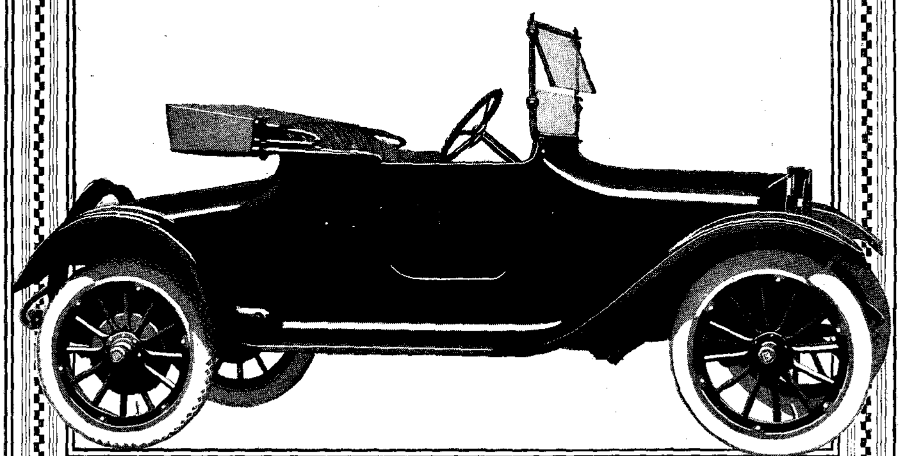

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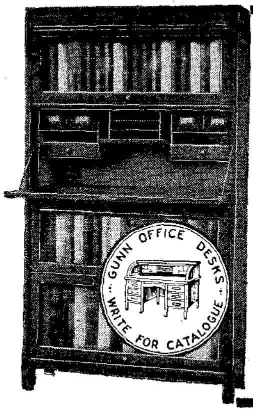

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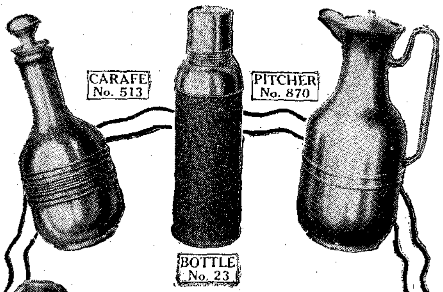

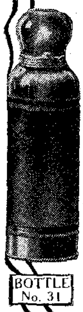

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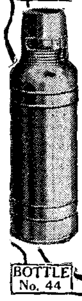

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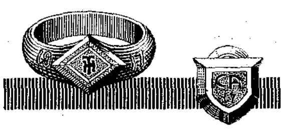

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# CURRENT EVENTS

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### WESTERN FRONT

November 2.—Berlin admits evacuating the last of the forts at Verdun, Fort Vaux, saying that the sacrifices that holding it entailed were out of proportion to its strategic importance. Paris reports a further advance north of Sailly-Saillisel, gaining some ground and 200 prisoners.

November 3.—The Germans relinquish a few houses recently taken in Sailly, while the French take another trench near Le Transloy, in a comparatively inactive day along the Somme, avers Paris.

November 4.—The French begin the attempt to retake the village of Vaux, held by the Crown Prince, and are reported as capturing a few houses in the west part of the village.

November 5.—The French drive the German forces from positions on the Bapaume road. Almost all of Saillisel, which adjoins Sailly, is taken by the Allies. At Verdun, the Allies add all of Vaux village and all of Damloup village to their gains. Near the Somme, the high ground near the Butte de Warlencourt is occupied by the Allies.

November 6.—The Germans effect a successful counter-attack on the Somme by taking some of the houses in Sailly-Saillisel and capturing some of the British ground in the region of the Butte de Warlencourt with 400 prisoners, 300 of them French. Part of a trench on the southwest edge of the St. Pierre le Vaast Wood is also included in the Teutonic gains. Paris claims that these gains were made at tremendous German loss.

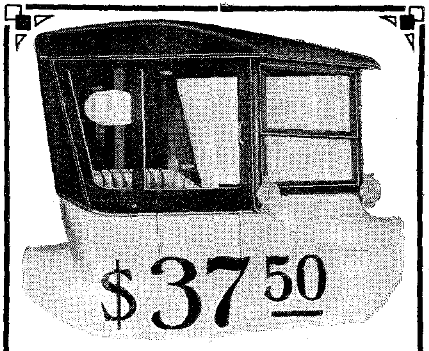
November 7.—South of the Somme the French advance on a two-and-a-half-mile front, taking Pressoir, Ablaincourt, and the cemetery of the latter town. Five hundred prisoners are captured.

### THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

November 2.—From both Italian and Austrian sources comes news that the Italian offensive in the Göritz sector is bringing new successes to the Italians. Several important points on the Carso, east of Vallone, are reported taken, together with 4,731 prisoners. Austria also loses the village of Bossvica.

November 3.—General Cadorna's offensive sweeps ahead as a number of points, fortified by the Austrians as defenses for Trieste, fall into Italian hands. Three thousand four hundred and ninety-eight additional prisoners are taken by the Italians, with many guns and much ammunition, reports Rome. It is also reported that Duino, on the Adriatic, has fallen, and at another point, the Italian forces penetrate a mile along the center of the Carso Plateau toward Castagnavizza, east of Hudi Log, whose outskirts were announced captured in the last offensive three weeks ago.

November 4.—As the Italian drive on Trieste increases in vigor, the Austrian authorities send several divisions of Hungarian troops from the Roumanian front to aid in Western defense, according to Rome. The total number of prisoners to date exceeds 9,000, as the Italians take a position on the slopes of Cima di Bocche, in the Cadore region, storm trenches between Certoiba and Biglia, north of the Carso, only to lose them again to the Austrian



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counter-attacks. Several other heights fall to the Italians in the Carso sector.

November 5.—The Italian offensive against Trieste slows down somewhat as attacks northeast of Monfalcone fail. In the southern part of the Carso, Italian gains are extended and the invaders are reported digging themselves in. Two hundred more Teutonic prisoners are taken.

November 6.—The Italians concentrate their forces in the recently taken positions on the Carso, coming within range of Castagnavizza.

November 7.—A dispatch from Rome states that an Austrian submarine and an Italian destroyer were sunk in a duel off Pola on October 16. The submarine had attacked a transport, which escaped.

IN THE BALKANS

November 2.—London announces that the Roumanians are still pushing the Teutons back in the Jiul Valley, adding to their booty of war materials in addition. The Servians report additional advances along the Cerna, with the capture of some enemy trenches.

Beaten by the rebels, the regular Greek troops retire from Katerina, in Saloniki, withdrawing to Larissa. The King orders the Royalists to resist the advance of the rebels at all costs.

November 3.—London avers that the Roumanians are again on Transylvanian soil, thrusting back the Austrians at Table Butzi, fifteen miles east of Predeal Pass. Mount Siruil and Taturumio are retaken by the Roumanians.

The British advance in eastern Macedonia and take Alitsa. The forces are now seven miles from Bulgaria.

November 4.—Von Falkenhayn's forces are routed by the Roumanians in the northern passes, while from the Russian statement it is learned that Russian reenforcements are aiding in the defense of Kimpolung, threatened by the Teutons. The Roumanians in Transylvania push north in the Teleageni Valley, capturing 107 prisoners and several guns. Gains are likewise made a few miles east, on the west bank of the Buzeu. Von Falkenhayn takes a few positions in Roumania west of Predeal.

November 5.—The Roumanian center, south of Kronstadt, is shattered by the Teutons as a peak and its entire supporting position is taken by the Austrian forces. One thousand seven hundred and forty-seven Roumanian prisoners are taken. To the eastward, Mount Rosca, recently taken from the Austrians, is lost again to them.

November 6.—The Roumanians turn on von Mackensen in the Dobrudja, driving the Teutons from four villages, two of them on the Danube. On the Transylvanian front, the Austrians take La Omu, the highest peak of the Buzeu group of mountains. The Bavarian retreat in the Jiul Valley stops, and the pursued beat back the Roumanian advance toward the Szurduk Pass and Transylvania.

In an encounter between the Venizelist troops and the loyal troops sent to Katerina by the Greek King, two are killed and five wounded. The Venizelist forces are then withdrawn, out of a desire to avoid fighting among the Greeks, and French troops occupy the town.

November 7.—General Sakharoff's offensive in the Dobrudja is gaining strength, says London, as the invading German

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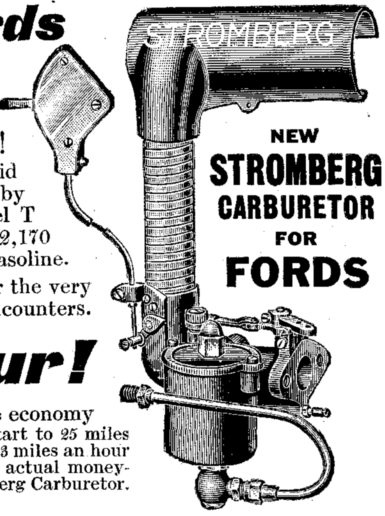

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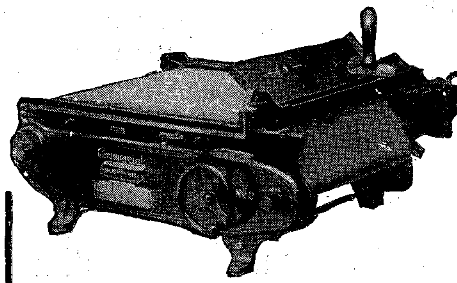

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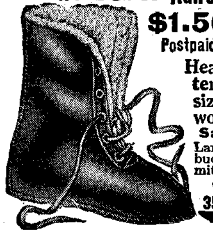

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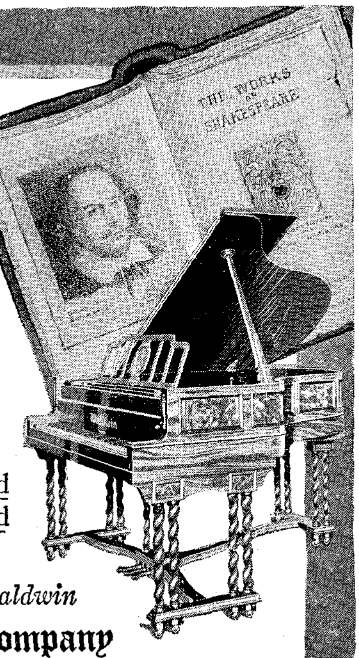

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and Bulgarian troops are pushed back along the entire front, following yesterday's success against the German left wing. In Transylvania, Russian aid to the Roumanians is felt in six counter-attacks; both sides claiming victories in the Buzeu Valley. Berlin reports that further west the Germans continue their way into Roumania, southeast of Red Tower Pass, taking 1,000 prisoners.

November 8.—Transylvania is again invaded, this time by a Russian Army, as the troops under General Lechitzky penetrate five miles into the Hungarian province. At Belbor and Hollo, the Russians are reported ten miles east of the Maros River. In the Dobrudja, the Russians near Hirsova, on the Danube. Berlin reports that the Teutons have retaken parts of the positions at the Bozda Pass, in the Buzeu Valley, ending the Roumanian attempt to flank them.

### EASTERN FRONT

November 3.—The Russians operating near Kovel retake part of the trenches on the west bank of the Stokhod, which were lost last week.

November 4.—In renewed battle in Galicia, the Teutons win back positions on the Narayuvka, which threatened Halicz.

November 6.—The Austrians enter Russian trenches in the Kirlibaba region, but are later driven out, as fierce fighting continues on the Dedul Height, in the Karpathians.

November 7.—A small Russian bridge-head on the Stokhod is taken by the German forces, with a number of prisoners.

### GENERAL

November 3.—Berlin announces a successful raid on small British shipping by German naval craft, in which several steamers were stopt and searched, and two of them brought into a German port. The raiders were fruitlessly shelled by four British cruisers on the return journey.

General Ancelin, who led the attack and capture of Fort Douaumont, dies in Paris of his wounds. He was in charge of the reorganization of the French cavalry before the outbreak of the war.

November 4.—The German submarine activity continues as five more vessels are reported sunk, including one British steamer and four neutral boats. Lloyd's of London gives the total of neutral vessels sunk by Germans thus far in the war as 308, of which 168, almost half the total loss, were Norwegian vessels; the United States lost two.

November 5.—London reports that a German submarine was stranded on the Danish coast on November 4, and that the crew, forced to abandon it, blew it up.

Two more British vessels, with a combined tonnage of about 10,000 tons, are reported by Lloyd's as sunk.

In a joint manifesto by the Emperors of Germany and Austria, the ancient Kingdom of Poland is revived and Polish autonomy reestablished. The Kingdom is proclaimed with due ceremony in Lublin and Warsaw. The definite territorial limits of the new nation are not yet set, according to the proclamation, and will not be until after the close of the war. Constitutional rule and a national army will be established at once, however. The joint opinion of other States, neutrals and members of the Entente, is said to be that Poland is captured territory and the new Kingdom is to be refused recognition.

November 7.—The P. & O. liner *Arabia*, carrying 540 passengers, is sunk, unwarned, by a submarine, says London, while on her way from New South Wales to London. Passengers and crew are reported saved.

Dispatches from Cardiff, Wales, state that the *Lanao*, a ship of Philippine registration, and flying an American flag, was sunk off the Portuguese coast on October 28, by a German submarine.

### FOREIGN

November 2.—Villistas take Parral, according to bulletins received at El Paso, and it is also rumored that they have taken Jiminez.

November 3.—Prince Hirohito, eldest son of the Mikado, is formally installed and recognized as Crown Prince and heir to the throne of Japan. The occasion is marked by extreme ceremony and national celebration.

November 5.—Francis, Cardinal Della Volpe, Prefect of the Congregation of the Index, dies at Rome, aged seventy-two.

The reelection of President Mario G. Menocal over Dr. Alfredo Zayas is assured by returns received by the Cuban Secretary of the Interior, according to a statement made by his assistant in Havana.

November 7.—Wu Ting-fang, formerly Chinese Minister to the United States, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Chinese President. The appointment is ratified by the Parliament practically unanimously.

November 8.—The Hearst papers are refused the privileges of the Canadian mails, and are prohibited from circulation in Canada. The French authorities follow the lead of the British and refuse the International News Service the use of the French cables for transmitting news.

### DOMESTIC

November 3.—Victor Carlstrom breaks the record for long-distance flying in a trip from Chicago to New York. He travels at an average of 137 miles an hour for 315 miles during a part of the flight.

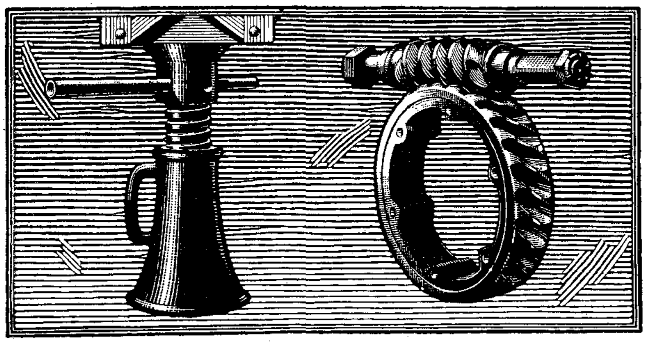
November 5.—Six men are killed and forty wounded as citizens and officials of Everett, Wash., attempt to prevent the landing at the town wharf of a party of I. W. W. agitators who had come from Seattle to speak during the shingle strike in Everett. The visitors return to Seattle.

November 7.—Henry W. Ranger, one of America's foremost marine and landscape-painters, dies in New York, aged fifty-eight.

### THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS OF NOV. 7

Practically complete returns indicate the reelection of Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, to the Presidency, over Charles Evans Hughes, Republican. The control of Congress is doubtful, with the possibility of a Republican House and a Democratic Senate. The following Senators are elected:

Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst, D.
Arkansas—William F. Kirby, D.
California—Hiram W. Johnson, R.
Connecticut—George P. McLean, R.
Florida—Park Trammell, D.
Indiana—Harry S. New, R.
Maine—Frederick Hale, R.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge, R.
Michigan—Charles E. Townsend, R.
Minnesota—Frank B. Kellogg, R.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams, D.
Missouri—James A. Reed, D.



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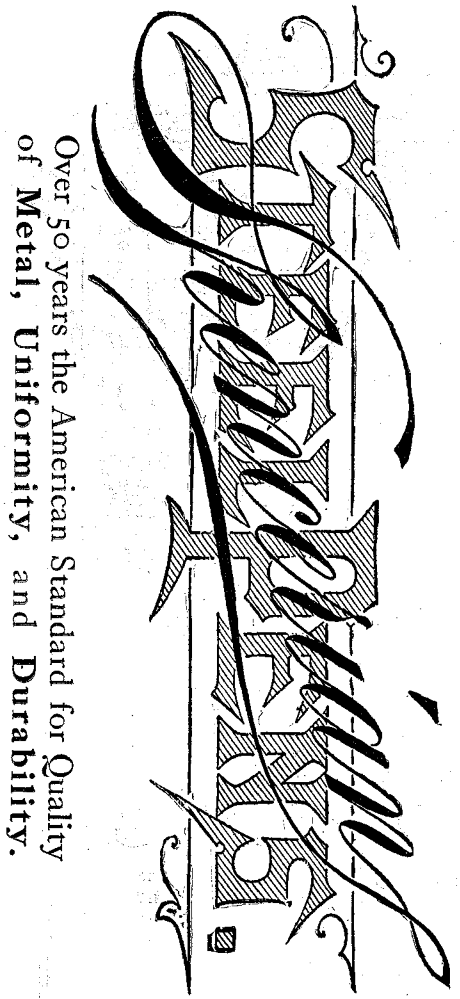
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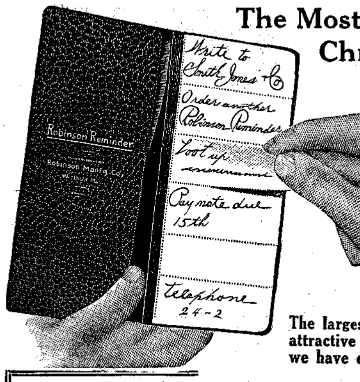

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|---|---|---|---|
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New Mexico—A. A. Jones, D.
New York—William M. Calder, R.
North Dakota—Porter J. McCumber, R.
Ohio—Atlee Pomerene, D.
Pennsylvania—Philander C. Knox, R.
Rhode Island—P. G. Gerry, D.
Tennessee—K. D. McKellar, D.
Texas—Charles A. Culberson, D.
Vermont—Carroll S. Page, R.
Washington—Miles Poindexter, R.
West Virginia—Howard Sutherland, R.
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette, R.
Wyoming—J. B. Kendrick, D.

The following Governors are elected:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arizona | George W. P. Hunt | D. |
| Arkansas | C. M. Brough | D. |
| Colorado | J. C. Gunter | D. |
| Conn | M. H. Holcomb* | R. |
| Delaware | John G. Townsend | R. |
| Florida | Sidney J. Catts | Pro. |
| Georgia | Hugh Dorsey | D. |
| Idaho | W. D. Davis | R. |
| Illinois | Frank O. Lowden | R. |
| Indiana | J. P. Goodrich | R. |
| Iowa | W. L. Harding | R. |
| Kansas | Arthur Capper* | R. |
| Me. (Sept. 12) | Carl E. Milliken | R. |
| Mass | S. W. McCall* | R. |
| Michigan | A. E. Sleeper | R. |
| Minnesota | J. A. A. Burnquist* | R. |
| Missouri | F. D. Gardner | D. |
| Montana | Samuel V. Stewart | D. |
| Nebraska | Keith Neville | D. |
| New Hampshire | Henry W. Keys | R. |
| New Jersey | Walter E. Edge | R. |
| New Mexico | E. C. de Baca† | D. |
| New York | Chas. S. Whitman* | R. |
| N. Carolina | T. W. Bickett | D. |
| N. Dakota | Lynn Frazier | R. |
| Ohio | James M. Cox | D. |
| Rhode Island | R. L. Beeckman* | R. |
| S. Carolina | Richard I. Manning* | D. |
| S. Dakota | Peter Norbeck | R. |
| Tennessee | Thomas C. Rye* | D. |
| Texas | James E. Ferguson | D. |
| Utah | Simon Bamberger | D. |
| Vermont | Horace F. Graham | R. |
| Washington | Henry McBruce | R. |
| W. Virginia | John J. Cornwell | D. |
| Wisconsin | Emanuel L. Philipp* | R. |

* Reelected. † Probably Reelected.

State-wide prohibition appears to have carried Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and perhaps Michigan. Utah elects a "dry" legislature, and Florida a Prohibitionist Governor.

Woman suffrage is lost in West Virginia and probably also in South Dakota.

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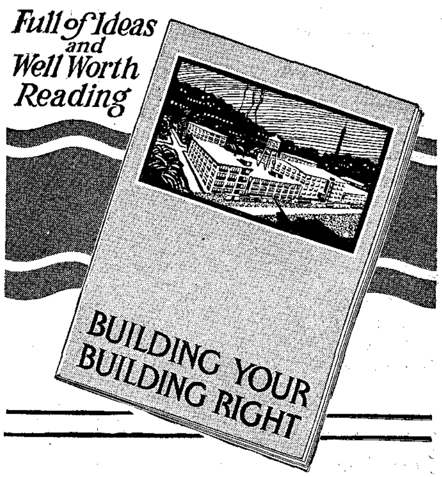

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# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"R. L. F.," Aberdeen, S. D.—"Which is correct: 'The *Woman's* Auxiliary' or 'The *Women's* Auxiliary'?"

As the Auxiliary is composed of a number of women, the correct expression to use is "The *Women's* Auxiliary."

"J. P. B.," Fort Worth, Texas.—"'Did you ever notice that the fellow who makes a business of minding his own business usually has the most business to mind?' I maintain that the above is properly punctuated; my friend says not—that it should end with a period. What about it?"

The sentence is correctly punctuated. As it begins with an interrogative word, it should end with an interrogation point.

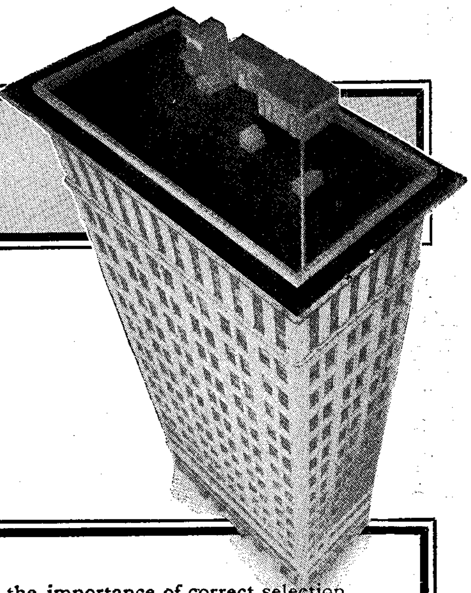
"F. C.," Oshawa, Ont., Can.—"Can you tell me the name of the author and the poem in which the following appears?—'For what know they of England who only England know?'"

The lines to which you refer were written by Rudyard Kipling. You can find the correct rendering in "Barrack-room Ballads" under the title, "The English Flag." Stanza one runs as follows:

"Winds of the World, give answer? They are whimpering to and fro—
And what should they know of England who only England know?—
The poor little street-bred people that vapor and fume and brag,
They are lifting their heads in the stillness to yelp at the English flag."

"W. J. C.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"Will you be good enough to inform me when *Flag day* was first observed, where, and by whom?"

"*Flag-raising day* is one of the youngest of our national anniversaries, but is fast finding a large place in the hearts of the American people, especially in the schools. The day was first recognized June 14, 1894, when the Governor of New York ordered that the Stars and Stripes be raised on all public buildings in the State on June 14, 1897, the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the adoption by Congress of our present national flag. This action the Governor took at the request of the 'Sons of the Revolution.' Flag-raising day was also fittingly observed in Philadelphia on the same date by request of the 'Colonial Dames of America.' The Revolutionary statesmen, in session in the old City Hall at Philadelphia, in 1777, appointed a committee to consider and report on the subject of a general standard for the troops of all the colonies. On June 14 of that year, Congress passed the famous resolution that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes alternately red and white, and that the union be thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation. Tradition says that Gen. George Washington, who was a member of the committee with Robert Morris and Colonel Ross, took a rough sketch of the proposed design to a Mrs. John Ross, an upholsterer, who was noted for her neatness as a seamstress. She lived on Arch Street, and her home still stands, a shrine frequently visited by patriotic pilgrims. The story runs that the stars in the design had six points; but Mrs. Ross much preferred stars with five points. So, with a few clips of her scissors, she deftly cut out a five-pointed star for her illustrious callers, who, satisfied of its greater beauty, accepted the change. Mrs. Ross made a flag which was approved by Congress. It was raised at once in Philadelphia, and the design copied everywhere by the patriots. When Kentucky and Vermont were admitted into the Union in 1794, the Stars and Stripes were each increased to fifteen; but, in 1818, Congress voted to restore the original thirteen stripes and to add a new star on the 4th of July following the admission of each new State. The observance of Flag-raising day in our public schools is very general, and is at once a delightful and efficient means of inspiring the rising generation with the noble sentiment of patriotism."—Deem's *Holy-Days and Holidays.*



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**al-lay′**, 1 a-lē′; 2 ă-lā′, *vt.* [AL-LAYED′; AL-LAY′ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-² + AS. *lecgan*, lay.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

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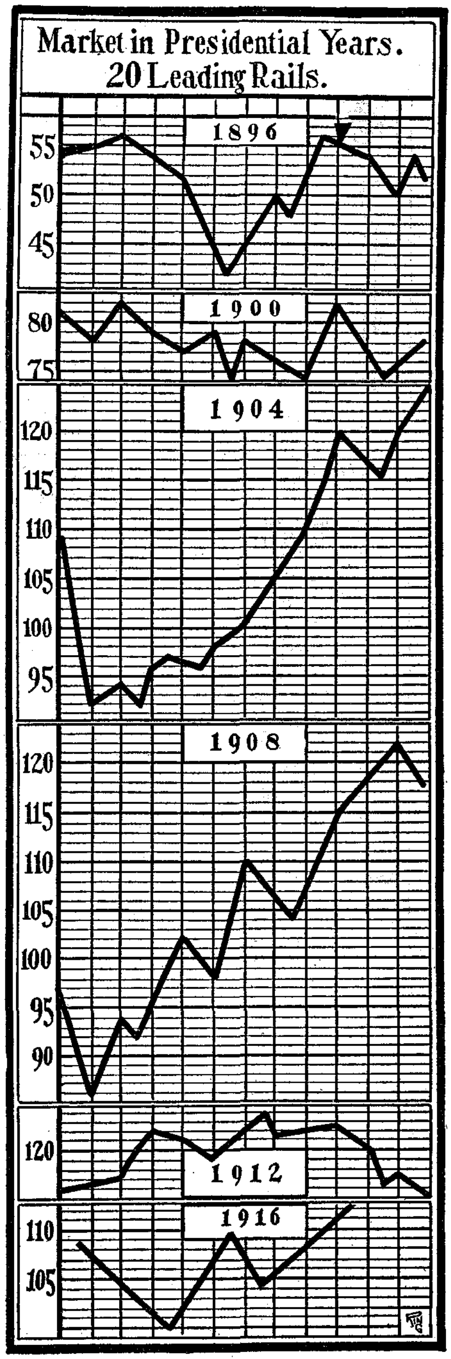
# INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

## THE STOCK-MARKET IN PRESIDENTIAL YEARS

NOTING that Presidential years have usually been bull years—at least in their later months—Thomas L. Sexsmith, in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, raises the question, and answers it in part with the diagram printed below, whether the stock-market really helps to forecast the results of Presidential elections. He thinks it not surprizing, considering the fundamental conditions, that the year 1916 should have been thus far "one of the most bullish in recent market history." Two of the greatest bull markets within the memory of Wall Street men came in Presidential years, that is, in 1904 and 1908. Indeed, Presidential years, to the number of five immediately before the present, "have all had exceedingly sharp advancing markets in the months just preceding the election." So that the present year becomes the sixth that has shown this characteristic. Mr. Sexsmith thinks something should be set down to the fact that as an element of uncertainty prevails everywhere in such years the opportunity for speculation becomes larger. His diagram, as will be seen, shows the course of the stock-market during the twelve months of each Presidential year back to and including 1896. The prices of twenty representative standard rails were taken in order to arrive at a composite price, the course of which could be indicated in black lines.



Commenting on this diagram, Mr. Sexsmith remarks that something more than a foundation of good crops, good business, and ease in money are necessary in producing a bull market in a Presidential year. There must be in addition "something to stimulate the speculative imagination," something of the quality of subtle excitement, of suppressed emotion, of impending change, such as is characteristic of a Presidential campaign. There must, however, be a solid foundation on which to build—that is, there must be good crops, ease in money, and good business. Mr. Sexsmith then presents in a few paragraphs a sort of stock-market history of the past six Presidential years as follows:

"Year 1896—The low point of the average market was reached August 8, at 41.86, the lowest in many years. The nomination of Mr. Bryan and the ascendency of the free-silver forces in the Democratic party gave the country's financial and business interests a genuine 'scare.' But the expert and some say extremely 'practical' management of Mr. Hanna insured the election of Mr. McKinley, and by the tenth of November the market had rallied to 56.80. A good corn-crop helped also, and business in general improved.

"Year 1900—The market had been in reaction from April 4 to December 22, 1899. The early part of the Presidential year 1900 was therefore used in preparation for the large advance which began on June 23. The advance continued throughout the last half of the year, and by January 12, 1901, the average market had advanced to 98, which was a remarkable gain in so short a time, being approximately 25 points on the averages. That meant 50 to 100 points for some of the most active stocks. President McKinley was reelected, crops were large, and business very good.

"Year 1904—On January 23 of this year began a new bull movement of vast proportions. Again the factor of good crops, large railroad earnings, and comparatively plentiful money supply made the advancing markets possible, and the Republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, were continued in power.

"Year 1908—The earlier months of 1908 were given over to cleaning up the driftwood from the market wrecks of the panic year preceding it. The real bull market of the year did not begin until September 22, when the average figures stood at 104.39. By January 2, 1909, the advance had carried them to above 120, and on August 22 of the same year the historical high for the averages was reached at 134.38. Crops and business again were good, and the Republicans, with Mr. Taft as their candidate, and also the personal choice of Mr. Roosevelt, were once more successful.

"Year 1912—The first nine months of

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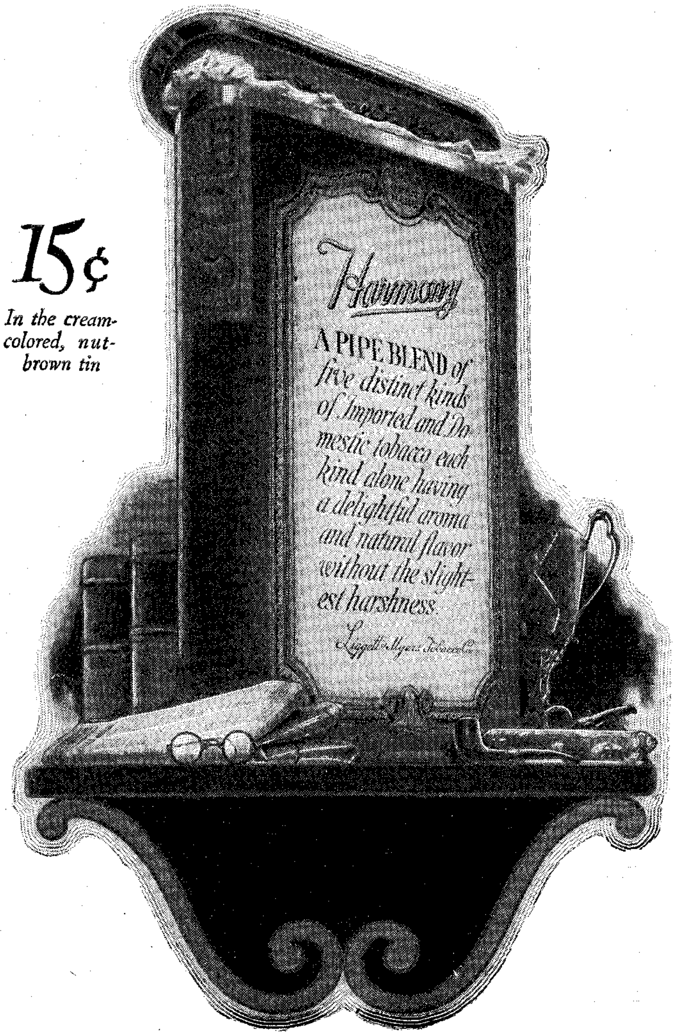
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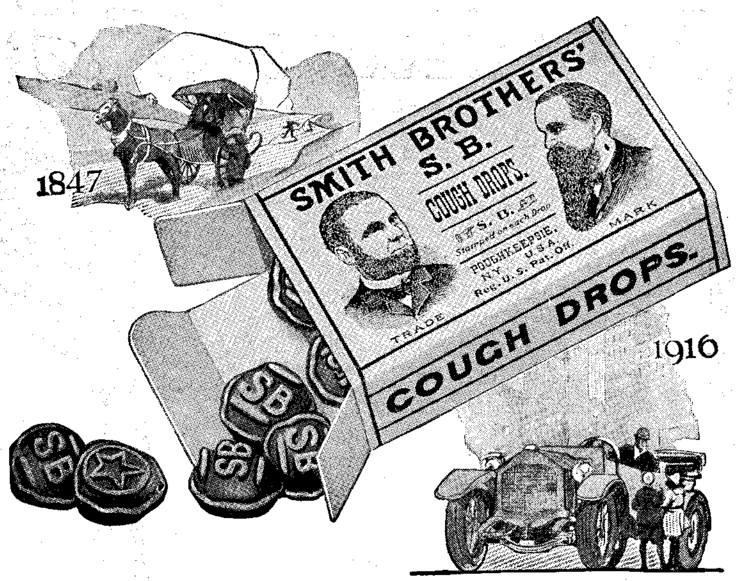
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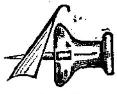

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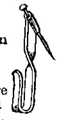

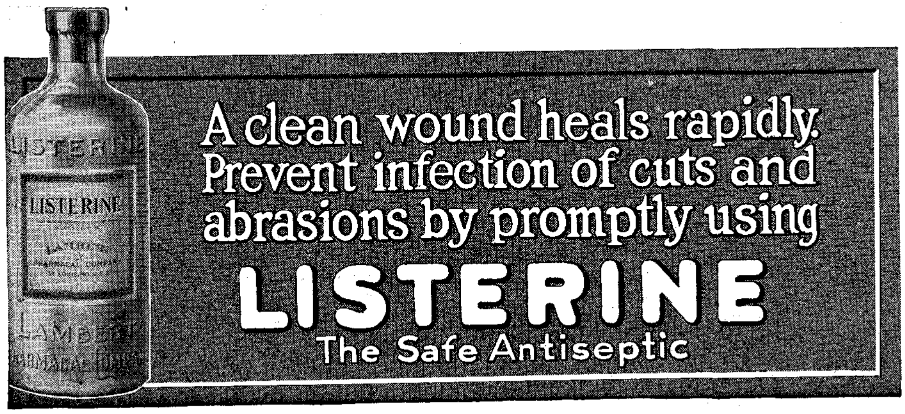

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this year were more bullish than bearish, the dominant trend for the whole period being upward. October 4 saw high figures for the year in the average market, while prices were still near their highest one month later. On the success of the Democratic party, and the knowledge that its success meant radical tariff changes, the market sold off sharply, closing at the lowest for the year. Good crops made the early advance logical, but the market throughout the first nine months of laborious advances and easy declines exhibited all the characteristics of urgent distribution.

"Year 1916—The present year has so far lived up to tradition. First came the goodly decline from the opening of the year slightly above 108 to the April low of just below 100. That low point really marked the end of the nine months' reaction from the high of the 1915 bull market, made during the month of October. The early summer months which followed gave opportunity for preparation for the bull market begun on August 9, and which reached its highest point on September 29. While the fundamental factor of good crop prospects was missing, exceedingly high prices and a large carry-over from the year before furnished alleviating circumstances. Record earnings for industrial, railroad, and shipping corporations helped, and a plentiful supply of money at low rates made speculation easy to engage in. October's long string of million and over share days attest to the fact that the opportunity did not go abegging. Certain technical indications suggest that the large public participation of September and so far into October was taken advantage of by those who had stocks on hand, which had cost them considerably less than prevailing quotations, to exchange them with an over-eager public for real money. Perhaps these indications are misleading, but the dramatic ease in which prices tend to decline on the receipt of bad news would seem to confirm the distribution theory."

## UNEXAMPLED BANK CLEARINGS

Under the above title *Bradstreet's* presents a statement of bank clearings for October, "a month of superabundant activity in trade, unparalleled movements in industry, extraordinarily high prices for commodities, remarkable speculation, record dividends, unusually good collections, and unequaled wages." Because of these conditions, bank clearings in October in this country "surpassed any previous monthly level." For the first time in the history of the country payments through the leading clearing-houses exceeded the $25,000,000 mark, and were "far and away the largest ever recorded." It matters not whether one considers the statistics supplied by New York City or those which came from the country outside; the results are the same, new high points being conspicuous. In comments on the figures, *Bradstreet's* says:

"In one section the propelling force has been $1.80 wheat, in another 18-cent cotton, in still another unexampled pay-rolls, and with slight modifications the story could be expanded for the country in general. The facts render it almost unnecessary to make comparison with preceding months, yet it is not amiss to point out that the sum just set forth excels by 12.5 per cent. the previous high-water mark touched in September, while disclosing a gain of 26.8 per cent. over the extraordinary total for October, 1915, and indicating increases of 119 per cent. and 63 per cent., respectively, over the corresponding month in 1914 and 1913.

"Twenty-six of the more important cities established new monthly high records, conspicuous in this respect being New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Omaha, New Orleans, Seattle, Denver, Providence, Savannah, Atlanta, Memphis, Richmond, Salt Lake City, and Spokane. It is noteworthy that the total for New Orleans, $155,285,131, displaces the old high record of February, 1904, while the showing for Providence eclipses that set up in October, 1913, with Memphis indicating the largest total since November, 1911, and Spokane the heaviest since October, 1912. New York City's exhibit for October, $15,711,195,935, establishes, of course, a new high level, one that reflects an increase of 9.4 per cent. over September, of 23.3 per cent. over October, 1915, of 180 per cent. over the like month in 1914, and of 80 per cent. over October, 1913.

"Outside of New York, bank clearings for the month of October aggregated $9,727,349,371, a sum that creates a new high point, one representing an advance of 17 per cent. over September, the previous record month, and of 34.2 per cent. over October, 1915. On the basis of these ratios the country outside of New York makes a relatively better showing than the metropolis. Comparison with October, 1914, reveals a gain of 62 per cent., and contrast with that month in 1913 discloses a rise of 41 per cent.

"Following are the aggregates of clearings monthly at all cities, compared with the like periods in four preceding years:

[Six figures omitted.]

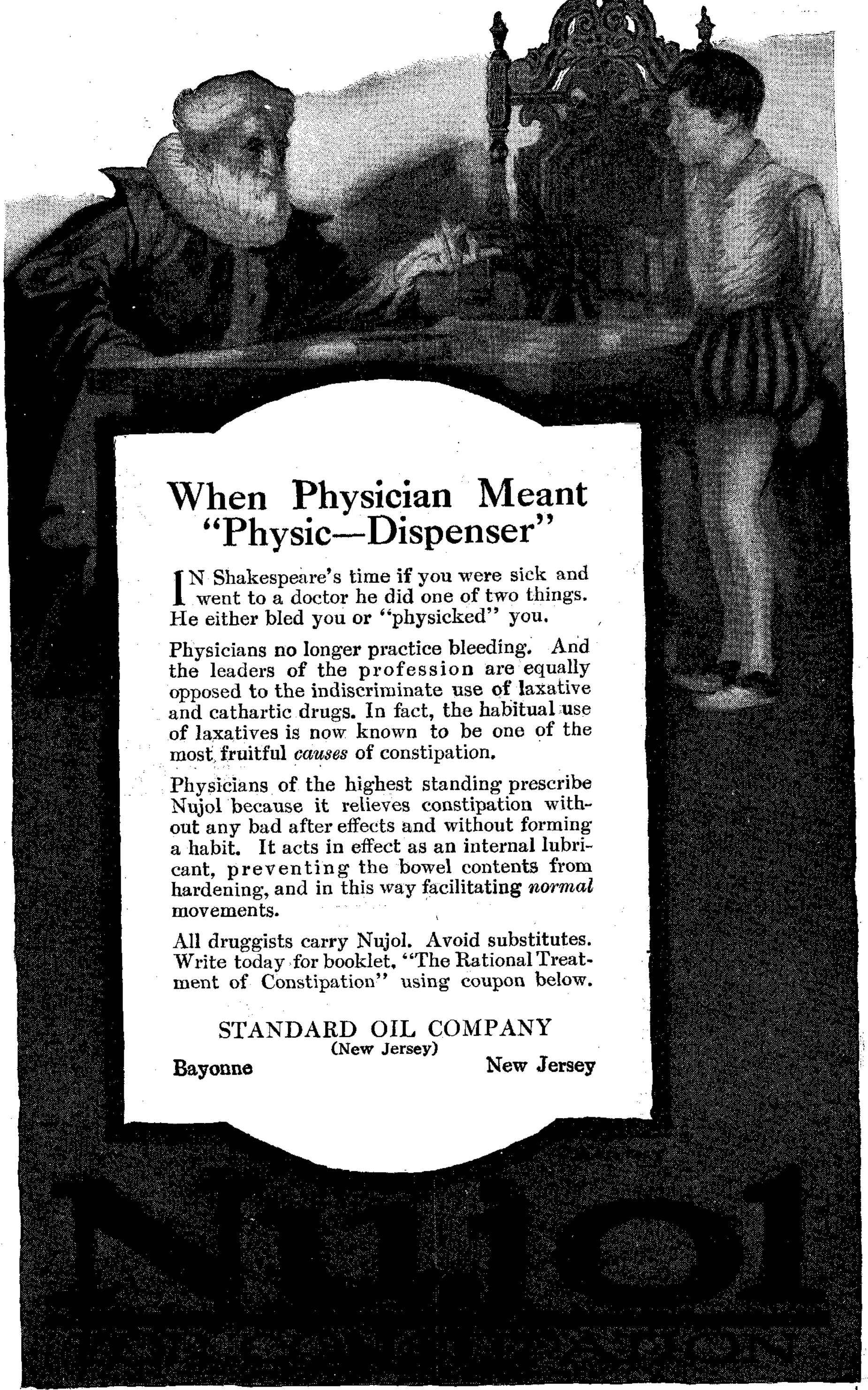
| | *1916* | *1915* | *1914* | *1913* | *1912* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan.......... | $19,957 | $13,394 | $16,100 | $16,090 | $14,977 |
| Feb.......... | 18,131 | 11,829 | 12,770 | 13,481 | 12,788 |
| Mar.......... | 20,562 | 13,755 | 14,148 | 13,985 | 14,330 |
| 1st quarter.. | $58,650 | $38,978 | $43,018 | $43,556 | $42,095 |
| April......... | $19,197 | $14,922 | $14,791 | $14,153 | $14,855 |
| May.......... | 20,510 | 14,534 | 13,061 | 13,980 | 14,708 |
| June.......... | 20,472 | 14,029 | 13,841 | 13,580 | 13,519 |
| 2d quarter... | $60,179 | $43,485 | $41,693 | $41,713 | $43,082 |
| July.......... | $19,253 | $14,835 | $14,385 | $13,422 | $13,847 |
| Aug.......... | 19,621 | 14,194 | 9,840 | 12,260 | 13,097 |
| Sept.......... | 22,614 | 15,308 | 9,927 | 13,293 | 12,956 |
| 3d quarter... | $61,488 | $44,337 | $34,152 | $38,975 | $39,900 |
| Oct.......... | $25,438 | $20,061 | $11,624 | $15,551 | $17,002 |
| Nov.......... | ..... | 19,249 | 10,982 | 13,742 | 15,228 |
| Dec.......... | ..... | 20,167 | 12,540 | 14,537 | 15,217 |
| 4th quarter.. | ..... | $59,477 | $35,146 | $43,830 | $47,447 |
| Grand total. | ..... | $186,277 | $154,009 | $168,074 | $172,524 |

"Changes in clearings in July, August, September, and October, as well as for the ten months ending with the month last named, are shown by sections in the following table, comparisons being with the corresponding months in 1915:

| | *Inc., July, 1916* | *Inc., Aug., 1916* | *Inc., Sept., 1916* | *Inc., Oct., 1916* | *Inc., Ten Mos.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England...... | 25.2 | 26.5 | 33.3 | 15.2 | 30.3 |
| Middle............ | 31.9 | 38.1 | 53.1 | 24.2 | 45.8 |
| Western........... | 33.8 | 37.8 | 45.7 | 46.3 | 41.7 |
| Northwestern...... | 23.5 | 38.7 | 29.2 | 27.4 | 24.7 |
| Southwestern...... | 28.0 | 49.8 | 42.7 | 47.4 | 28.4 |
| Southern.......... | 27.4 | 44.8 | 41.8 | 39.4 | 31.5 |
| Far Western....... | 18.9 | 32.5 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 26.6 |
| Total, United States. | 29.7 | 38 2 | 47.7 | 26.8 | 40.6 |
| New York City..... | 31.5 | 37.8 | 54.9 | 23.3 | 46.4 |
| Outside New York.. | 27 2 | 38.8 | 36.6 | 34.2 | 30.9 |
| Canadian.......... | 49.7 | 51.5 | 40.4 | 27.2 | 40.0 |

"The Southwestern group reports the heaviest ratio of gain over October, 1915, viz., 47.4 per cent., next in this respect being the Western division, with a rise of 46.3 per cent. The South reflects an increase of 39.4 per cent., the Far West one of 36.8 per cent., and the Northwest one of 27.4 per cent., the latter being especially noteworthy in view of the wheat-crop shortage in that area. The Middle group indicates a rise of 24.2 per cent., while the New England shows one of 15.2 per cent.

"For ten months of the current calendar year the grand total for all cities is $205,631,345,892, a sum that surpasses the showing made for any full year of the past, and



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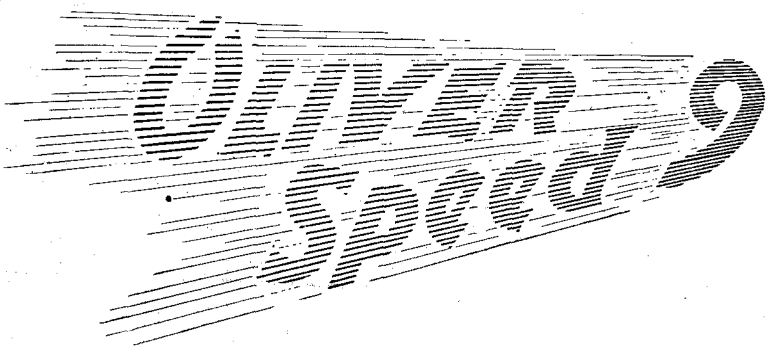
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reflects a rise of 40.6 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1915. Totals for the ten months' period at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Omaha, Atlanta, Louisville, Buffalo, and Denver exceed those set up in the best of previous years, the whole twelve months included. New York City's bank clearings for the ten months ending with October, $125,991,666,695, not only excel the showing for the like time last year by 46.4 per cent., but also eclipse the record total for 1915 by 14 per cent. Outside of New York, bank clearings for the ten completed months of this year aggregate $79,639,679,197, a new high level for the period, and one exhibiting a rise of 30.9 per cent. over the corresponding time in 1915."

### THE GROWING COST OF CITY GOVERNMENT

Figures compiled by the Census Bureau still indicate a persistent drift of population to cities, there having been in twelve years a gain of over 38 per cent. by 146 cities. *Bradstreet's* takes these figures as a starting point from which to present some interesting details as to the growing cost of city government. In the same years that saw this gain in population of over 38 per cent., the general departmental expenses of the same cities increased from $278,173,930 to $546,568,203, or over 96 per cent., so that the general expenses of these cities nearly doubled in twelve years. Other points brought out in the article include the following:

"It may be of interest to set down for the purpose of closer comparison the several items included under the head of general departmental expenses for the two years marking the limits of the period under review. They are given in the following table:

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES FOR 146 CITIES

| | *Year 1903* | *Year 1915* |
|---|---|---|
| General government.......... | $30,842,225 | $62,793,192 |
| Police department............ | 38,252,201 | 62,335,571 |
| Fire department.............. | 27,322,333 | 47,812,190 |
| All other protection to person and property.............. | 5,446,198 | 10,548,745 |
| Health conservation.......... | 4,740,211 | 12 122,947 |
| Sanitation or promotion of cleanliness................ | 21,067,428 | 43,635,125 |
| Highways.................. | 34,208,774 | 60,615,862 |
| Charities, hospitals, and corrections................. | 18,280,597 | 38,285,217 |
| Schools.................... | 80,853,672 | 162,332,373 |
| Libraries.................. | 4,067,969 | 7,134,509 |
| Recreation................. | 7,457,424 | 20,416,484 |
| Pensions and gratuities....... | 3,013,706 | 10,583,791 |
| All other.................. | 2,621,192 | 7,952,197 |
| Total.................. | $278,173,930 | $546,568,203 |

"A comparison of the figures above given for the years mentioned shows that while, as has been said, the total in 1915 was not far from double that for 1903, certain of the items exhibit a *greater ratio* of increase for the period, the amounts for 1915 being more than double those for the earlier year. Among these items appear the cost of the general government of the cities and the expenses for health conservation, sanitation, charities, hospitals and corrections, schools, recreation, pensions and gratuities, and all other or miscellaneous expenditures. It will not escape attention that with the exception of that for general administration, these items of expense are for the most part incurred for financing what may be termed the social and humanitarian sides of the cities' activities as contrasted with the more fundamental duties of protecting life and property and caring for the public ways. Among the activities mentioned as having more than doubled in expense, public education cuts the largest figure as respects cost, but the increase for the period covered is only 100.7 per cent., while the cost of general administration has increased by over 103 per cent., that of sanitation over 107 per cent., that of charities, hospitals, and corrections over 109 per cent., that of health conservation over 155 per cent., that of recreation over 173 per cent., that of pensions and gratuities about 251 per cent., and that of all other activities over 203 per cent. With these increments in cost may be contrasted the increases of not quite 63 per cent. in the expenses of the police departments and 75 per cent. in those of the fire departments.

"The fact that municipal expenditures have increased at a greater ratio than population involves, of course, an increase in the expenditure per capita. We find, for example, that such an increase has occurred not only in the total of all expenses but in each individual item, tho the increase has not been constant in every case as respects some of the intervening years. Thus the total per capita net payments for expenses other than those of public-service enterprises increased from $13.19 in 1903 to $18.45 in 1915. During the same period the per capita expenses of the general government increased from $1.46 to $2.10; those of the police department, from $1.80 to $2.08; of the fire department, from $1.30 to $1.63; of health conservation, from $0.22 to $0.40; of sanitation, from $0.99 to $1.46; of highways, from $1.64 to $2.06; of charities, hospitals, and corrections, from $0.86 to $1.26; of schools, from $3.86 to $5.58; of libraries, from $0.19 to $0.24; of recreation, from $0.35 to $0.68, and of miscellaneous activities, from $0.27 to $0.61. The increase in the total per capita expenses for all items with the exception of public-service enterprises was 39.9 per cent.

"Speaking generally, the total per capita expenditures rise with the populations of the cities, and the same is true, with a few exceptions, of the expenditures for individual items. The cities are divided into five groups, the first comprising those having 500,000 inhabitants or over in 1915, the second having a population of from 300,000 to 500,000, the third from 100,000 to 300,000, the fourth from 50,000 to 100,000, and the fifth from 30,000 to 50,000. For the last-mentioned group of cities the per capita expenses amounted in 1915 to $12.84. In the fourth group they amounted to $12.96, in the third to $15.12, in the second to $21.89, and in the first group, comprising the largest cities, they amounted to $22.43.

"The figures last set forth are based upon the totals for the whole number of 204 cities, comprising all having more than 30,000 inhabitants each in 1915. Of these, fifty-eight were necessarily omitted from the comparisons given above for the period since 1903, for the reason, as already explained, that comparable statistics were not available. To make the record complete, it should be mentioned that the total expenses of the whole number of cities for all general departments amounted to $578,206,186. These cities had total revenue receipts amounting to $940,385,311, and governmental cost payments amounting to $1,080,141,126. The governmental cost payments included the $578,206,186 for expenses of general departments, $43,822,511 for expenses of public-service enterprises, and $128,526,868 for interest, a total of $750,555,565 for expenses and interest. They comprised also $329,585,561 for outlays, under which term is included the cost of properties, including land, buildings and equipment, and public improvements more or less permanent in character which are acquired or constructed by the cities for use in the exercise of their municipal functions or in connection with the business enterprises undertaken by them. It will be found by comparing the figures that while the revenue receipts of the 204 cities exceeded the payments for expenses and interest by $189,829,746, the governmental cost payments, including the outlays, exceeded the revenue receipts by

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$139,755,815. The lands, buildings, and equipment employed or held by the general departments of cities last year were valued at $2,576,491,410, those reported for municipal-service enterprises were valued at $20,408,059, and the properties of public-service enterprises were valued at $1,483,052,391."

## EUROPE'S GREAT NEED OF LUMBER AFTER THE WAR

That Europe will need supplies in many things from this country after the war has been commonly admitted. One of the chief of these needs apparently will be lumber, at least that is the view of Dr. Edward E. Pratt of the Department of Commerce at Washington. He believes that during the first year after the war Europe will call on us and other nations for a billion dollars' worth of lumber. One can foresee how, in the reconstruction of devastated regions, especially in France and Belgium, there would be a great need of lumber in the building of houses to replace the many stone structures destroyed in the war. Dr. Pratt's views were exprest in an address at Portland, Oregon, late in October. Other points in it are these:

"If the war should end in December, which is hardly likely, and lumber imports into Europe should in the meantime show no increase, there will be at the close of 1916 an estimated deficit in the normal European lumber supplies of some $400,000,000. This is entirely outside of the great additional needs for lumber due to the actual destruction of the war. No one knows at present the amount of lumber that will be needed by France, Belgium, Poland, and other countries which have suffered directly from the war, to replace ruined buildings, railroads, bridges, etc. There can be little doubt that this amount will run into large figures and that hundreds of millions' worth of general-purpose lumber will be called for as soon as the great European struggle is ended. It has been estimated in Europe that at least $400,000,000 worth of lumber will be needed for this purpose. Add the $400,000,000 deficit in the normal demand. This seems to indicate that a total of $800,000,000 worth of lumber over and above the usual demand of $580,000,000 will have to be supplied to Europe by the lumber-producing countries. Allowance must of course be made for buildings that will never be replaced. Allowance must also be made for curtailment of consumption due to enforced economy, and $380,000,000 would seem ample for those purposes. So it seems likely that in the year following the war there will be a demand for a billion dollars' worth of lumber in Europe.

"It is easy to anticipate what countries will compete for the privilege of supplying this lumber. We can not expect to do all the business. We shall be lucky if we are able to do even a major part of the business. In the year 1913 we shipped more wood products than any other country in the world, amounting to a total of $115,000,000 worth in all. In the same year Russia shipped $88,000,000 worth; Sweden, $84,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $68,000,000; Canada, $50,000,000; Finland, $47,000,000; Germany, $26,000,000; Norway, $24,000,000; Roumania, $5,000,000. The total European exportation, therefore, amounted to $392,000,000, and the combined Canadian and American exportations amounted to $165,000,000, making a total from these, the chief lumber-exporting countries of the world, of approximately $550,000,000. Of course, all this lumber did not go to Europe; Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Austria shipped

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lumber all over the world, but naturally the great bulk of their output went to Europe.

"In direct competition with these countries, so favorably situated, the United States exported to Europe, chiefly to the United Kingdom and France, over $50,000,000 worth of lumber and its manufactured products. Of the seven European countries that exported lumber before the war, five are combatants and naturally their wood-cutters are at the front and their lumber export business at a standstill. No figures are obtainable for the 1915 exports of lumber. We know, however, that many of the Russian mills and mill stocks in Poland and in the vicinity of Riga have been destroyed. We also know that the rebuilding of Poland and western Russia will absorb Russian energies for some time after the close of the war. We know that Germany is using up her forest reserves; we know that Norway has long been over-cutting her annual growth. We can therefore safely predict that the greatest European competition will come from the mills of Sweden and Finland. These countries are ice-bound during six months of the year, usually from October to May. The lumbermen of this country can readily see, therefore, the possibilities and the responsibilities that lie before them."

---

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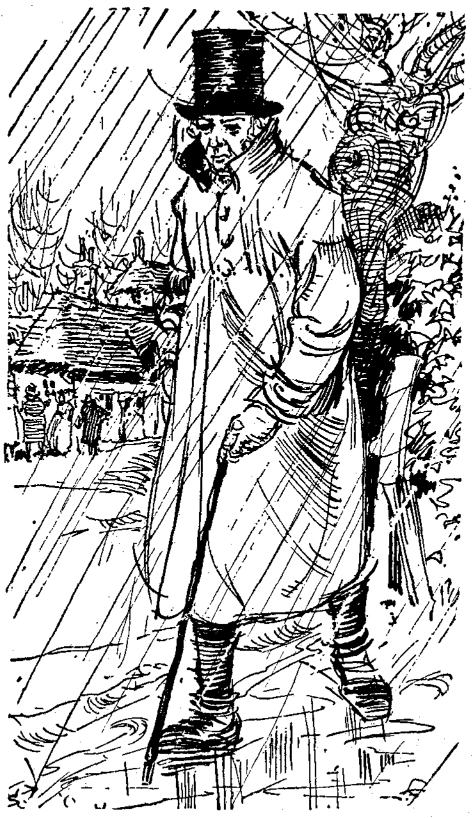

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